VOLUME XXXI.

VE OFFER

200

lack Cheviot Suits,

AT \$15.00!

200

Black Cheviot Suits,

AT \$15.00!

These goods are warranted All-Wool and Fast Colors, and offered at less price than they have been sold for at wholesale this season.

CLOTHING HOUSE.

WATER ELEVATORS.

Water Elevators

OPERATED BY

PRESSURE.

FOR CARRYING

assengers or Freight

MANUFACTURED BY

.E. HALE & CO

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, 229 Broadway. 107 Lake-st.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

selling CHOICE Imported tolens made in the most "thor-ph, artistic manner," for gentle-m, at the LOWEST Prices possi-

m, at the LOWEST Prices possi-consistent with a strictly FIRST-LASS ARTICLE, that is war-

et in every particular. Prices er than for the past twelve or

EDWARD ELY.

Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

BRAZILLIAN BRILLIANT.

Will stubbornly refuse to use any other Polish after one tri-al of BRAZILIAN BRILLIANT,

me purest and best in exist-

care. Contains no acids or al-talis. Will not scratch the

finest surface. 25c. Try it.

MONEY to LOAN

JOSIAH H. REED, No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

MODERTY, at LEST RATE.

Applications received and promptly attended to
H. A. HURLBUT. 75 Randolph-st.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER

and sells COMMERCIAL PAPER, LUCAL AS and BONDS. AND on first-class Collaterals negotiated at Low of interest.

AND 7 1-2 PER CENT.

ate now prepared to make loans on improved a superty in sums of \$10,000 and upward at tent. We can make loans on "residences in of \$1,000 and upward at 74 per cent. TURN-BOND, to Washington-st. Chicago. A LE. L. 27 State-st., Boston, Eastern Correspond-

toloan on Real Estate, Produce and Pro-rand County Orders, and Mercantile Paper, g Exchange on all countries.

ORTGAGE LOANS

FLOUR MILL. with Machinery. in Chicago, frest. Rosidence and grounds at Highland art to rest. WALTER H. MATTOCKS.
Room 1. No. 40 Dearborn-st.

OPTICIAN.

PRICELESS

ANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.

Dera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro-

lunger's Laundry

LAUNDRIES,

No. 46 North Clark-st. No. 126 Dearborn-st. No. 668 Wabash-av. No. 901 Cottage Grove-av.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

Plain, Gold and Nieke trimmed, and SLATE HANTELS.

PROBASCO & RUMNEY,

AKING HOUSE OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN

Chamber of Commerce. Chicago.

101 Washington-st.,

FINANCIAL.

THE

CITY OR TANK

117 Madison-st.

131 & 133 Clark,

MON SALE SIRABLE LANEOUS BOOKS ERNOON, June 12, at 2:30 o'cle ons, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austiense Vednesday Trade Sale,

TED GLASSWARE, Il-Cloth & Carpeting, hursday Trade Sale,

JUNE 14, 1877. S & SHOES, 34 O'CLOCK A. M. GNEE'S SALE

II O'CLOCK A. M. ABLE CLOTHING, Jeans, Italians, Hosiery, etc., etc., ad Vests. I. 000 Coats, assorted styles, 150 Coats, 100 Vests, all strictly glods. Staple and Fancy Bry Goods. Staple and Fancy Bry Goods. Straw Goods, at our sales-Wallash-av.

A BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

June 18, at 0:30 o'clock 4. m., Jis and 120 Wabash-av. DDIN & CLAPP, AND SHOES

bile auction on Tuesday next, June
s, et and of Wahara, Chicago,
see a general assortment of goods
de, and but up in quantities and
bobers and retailers. As every jot
d without any reserve whatever, it
stage of all wishing a stock of boots
and the stage of the stag P. GORE & CO.,

IR TRADE SALE June 12, 9:30 a. m.

eral important seasonable O. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs. P. GORE & CO.,

170 Wabash avenue.
June 12, at 11 o'clock, we shall
fine All-Leather Top Carriages
and Top Buggies, and Harness, GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AND SUMMER **ES** AND SLIPPERS GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-sv.

ELD & MUNZER, TRADE SALE,

RAM BRUSH. SALE. STATE STREET.

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

ICHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1877.

THE WAR.

Serious Attempt Yet Made to Cross the Danube.

The Swollen Condition of the Stream Again Delays Operations.

Public Sentiment in England Toning Down Very Perceptibly.

Rejoicing in Constantinople Over Reported Turkish Victories.

The City of Poti, on the Black Sea, Threatened by the Turks.

A General Uprising of Christians in Crete Anticipated.

A Battalion of Newspaper Correspondents in Roumania.

The French Government Will Prohibit Meetings of Groups of the Left.

And Will Favor Legitimist Candidates in the Coming Ele:-

tion. A MERE SKIRMISH.

THAT APPAIR ON THE DANUBE. - [By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNI

SALISBURY STREET, W. C., June 11.-A dispatch to the evening papers announcing that the Russians have been repulsed at Rustchuk is not received with une credulity. It is not conceivable that a large body of troops can begin a movement for ward without the knowledge of the corre spondents at headquarters, who would surely ose no time in informing London. It is

A SMALL FORCE OF SKIRMISEERS eavored to cross at Maratin, and was re ulsed, a thing which is easily to be noounted for. In reply to a telegram from me, our correspondent at Bucharest says he has not heard of any general advance movements of the army, and that several days must yet elapse before an attempt will be made to cross, owing to

of the Danube. This is given out at Bucharest as the reason for the delay, nothing being known in connection with the negotiations between Prince Gortschakoff and Lord Derby, which from this standpoint is equally

The London papers to-day note the arrival of the Greek Envoy at Ploiesti, whose interview with our correspondent was transmitted by cable last Wednesday.

ENGLAND.

DRAWING IT MILDER, [By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SALISBURY STREET, W. C., June 11 .- There are no new war developments in England. Everybody is waiting to hear the result of the Cabinet conferences which are now being held daily. The suggestion of the Continental papers as to the temporary occupation of Constantinople by Russia is not received with great indignation by the English press. This can only be accounted for by the fact already noticed, that England is receding from

HER ORIGINAL AEROGANT POSITION that as soon as the Russians cross the Danube the English army will occupy Constantinople. Really, there never was such a a division of English sentiment on the question of peace or war as at present, and no wonder the Cabinet is perplexed. It is a great boon to the Radicals, who will probably assert themselves as the original promulgators of the peace policy, and who

have already gained THOUSANDS OF ALLIES on this basis from the upper classes. declaration of war at this moment would, without doubt, meet with vast opposition in the great centres of population all over England. The only chance of seeing a union of all the parties would be in the Russians taking advantage of their victories to push conquests which would injure the English

mercial interests. MOSLEM REJOICING OVER REPORTED TURKISH VICTORIES.

(By Cable to The Chicago Pribune.) LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNI SALISBURY STREET, W. C., June 11 .- In Constantinople there is great rejoicing to-night over the reported repulse of the Russians in Asia and on the Danube. The Turks are regaining confidence in their powers of defense, this confidence having been shaken sadly hitherto by Monkhtar Pasha's re-

In the Chamber of Deputies the formal an ouncement of these victories was received

ON THE DANUBE. WHERE THE RUSSIANS WILL CROSS—IF THEY CAN.
LONDON, June 11.—It would appear that the
Russian points for crossing the Danube will be
chosen east and west of the Turkish quadrilatin check the Turkish forces massed in and around the forfresses, the western column will act as a field army, operating against the flank or rear of the Turkish position. The line chosen for the operation of the western column is a most advantageous one, for along it lie some fair roads over the Balkans,—one from Pleons to Sofia, and another from Sistova, over Sifks Pass, towards Philippopolis. Though the Turks are outnumbered by the Russians, and although with the greatest exertious they will scarcely be able to oppose anything like an equivalent force to the four corps concentrated by the Russians on that side, yet by taking a central position by Plavuina and Bela, with the help of the monitors and batteries, they may throw considerable tors and batteries, they may throw consobstacles in the way of the crossing.

The Bulgarian legion in Rommania numbers 10,000 men,—half foreigners, especially Ser-

FIVE TORPEDO-BOATS DESTROYED Admiral Mustaphs Pashs states that five Russian torpedo-boats were destroyed in the attack of the Turkish iron-clads at the Suiina VIENNA, June 12.—The Danube suddenly rose

yesterday, overflowing its banks. The rise was caused by melting snow on the Carpathian Alps. This will again delay the Russian operations. ROUMANIA.

BUCHARRST, June 11.—Prime-Minister Bratia-no, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has gone to Ploiesti to make definite arrangements concerning Roumanian participation in military operations. VIENNA, June 11 .- The question whether the

Roumanian army is to take an active part in the war seems to have been decided in the negative. The forces now mostly concentrated in Little Wallachia are to maintain, at any rate for the present, their defensive attitude, facing Widdin, and forming the extreme right of the Russian

AN AMERICAN PRISONER. SULINA, June 11 .- One of the prisoners taken by the Turks at the repulse of the torpedo-tattack on Turkish iron-clads is an American

ASIA MINOR. INSURRECTION. LONDON, June 11 .- The insurrection around Sookgoom-Kale is spreading. The commanders are vigorously attempting to cut the Russia

A SORTIE. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.-Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs that the garrison of Kars made a successful artillery sortie and pursued the

Port, June 11.—This town is deserted. The shops are closed, and the inhabitants have fied into the interior. Only a few soldiers remain to oppose the landing of the Circussians from the Turkish transports.

SERVIA.

WILL AVOID A COLLISION. BELGRADE, June 11 .- In order to avoid all occasion for a collision with the Porte, Servia has canceled the mission of M. Marinovics, who was appointed to wait upon the Czar at Piolesti eless, Servia appears to be preparing for war. The militia is everywhere drilling, and severe punishments are inflicted on deserters. The Empress of Russia has sent 3,000 Napoleons to alleviate extreme distress among the refugees at Alexinatz and in South Servis, where the people are dying from want.

Berlin, June 11.—Slavonic journals state
that the Moscow Slavonic Committee has just ble sums of money to Belgrade. An insurrection is expected in the Turkis Province of Old Servia.

PEACEFUL.

DERBY AND SALISBURY. LONDON, June 11 .- At the banquet of the Merchant Taliors' School, last evening, Lords Derby and Salisbury made speeches, in which they assumed a remarkably pacific tone. The Marquis of Salisbury said: "I am far, myself, from sharing many of the apprehen-sious which I hear around me. It may be our duty, in possible contingencies, to put forth our strength to de-fend indirect interests; but, when I say thia, I would recommend when any one comes to you

threatened, to cross-examine them before you caution, is necessary before the Government risks wealth, prosperity, and freedom, and breaks the peace of the world not in pursuit of real honor, but for A THEORY AND A DREAM.

It has generally been acknowledged to be mad ness to go to war for any idea, but, if dnything, it is yet more unsatisfactory to go to war against a nightmare. I will not say that we have an enemy, although it is generally supposed that this war has been concerted against English interests. I believe it may be looked at in another light. Be steadfast and calm. Do not mistake panic for real danger, or phantoms for realities; but, if real danger arises, if our interests are threatened, we will effectually defend them at any cost."

DERBY PAILS TO TALK THE WAY HE WROTE TO Lord Derby said he could only repeat the Marquis of Saibury's excellent arguments. After all, we must remember this, that the greatest of all British interests is the interest

GENERAL.

THE EGYPTIAN CONTINGENT. ALEXANDRIA, June 11 .- The Egyptian contingent for Turkey sailed, escorted by four Turkish men-of-war.

CHIELS AMANG 'EM. BUCHAREST, June 11. - There are 320 newspaper correspondents in Roumania.

GREECE. Virna, June 11.—A special from Constanti-nople affirms that the Turkish Minister at Athens has received a dispatch ordering him to ask for an explanation of the war preparations The dispatch, however, has not yet been presented to the Greek Cabinet. A telegram from Cattaro reports that all the

THE CRETANS. ATRENS, June 11 .- The Porte having finally

rejected the demands of the Cretan Assembly, the Christian population of Crete are now firmly resolved to defend their rights by force of arms. A general rising is expected.

The partial insurrectionary movements is Epirus and Thessaly are assuming more decided

DENIED.

VIENNA, June 11.—A telegram from St. Pe-tersburg denies that Prince Gortschakoff has obtained leave of absence for a six-weeks' tour. CONSTANTINOPLE.
CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.—The Chamber of

Deputies voted the credits required by the Ministries of War and Marine, and adopted a resolution in favor of suppressing a number of superfluous posts in various departments.

THE NEW BUSSIAN LEVY.

BEHLIN, June 11.—Orders have been issued by the Russian Government to accelerate as much as possible the levy of the 218,000 men. Despite this, the opinion continues to prevail here that Russia wishes to settle with Turkey on the basis of the nominal integrity of Turkey in Europe, and that some such settlement will be advocated by the powerful persons at Constantinople if the Russians succeed in crossing

the Danube and assuming an energetic offene-rve in Bulgaria.

ports are without foundation."

BUCHAREST.

Correspondence New Fort Times.

BUCHAREST.

BUCHAREST.

BUCHAREST.

BUCHAREST.

BUCHAREST.

Bucharest, May 17.—Bucharest, the capital of the Moido Wallachian Union, already ranks among the great cities of Europe. After Constantinopie and Pesth, it is the most populous town of all the Southeastern part of the Continent, and well merits its sobriquet of "the Oriental Paris." Only a few years ago it was simply a collection of villages, doubtless very picturesque, particularly when seen from a distance, but disagreeable enough upon a closer examination, badly built, and traversed with streets always in a state of filth, and filled, according to the season, with mlarly when seen from a distance, but disagreeable enough upon a closer examination, bally built, and traversed with streets always in a state of fitth, and filled, according to the scason, with dust heaps or lakes of mud and mire. Now, thanks to the increase of the population end to the rapid growth of commercial prosperity. Bucharest has undergone a midical transformation; fine houses and splendid hatels have taken the place of the wretched hovels of fwe-and-twenty years ago, tastefully-pisumed and well-kept squares occupy the once harven wastes, and, if some of the streets present irregularities in their pavements, the main thoroughfares are as carefully kept do order as those of Vienmao Berlin. The traveler who has not acut Bucharest—"the joyous city," as its names significe—since 1856 may perhaps complain of its loss of artistic beauty, for the gilded domes of the Boyard's kiost no longer are brilliant in the sanlight in the midst of their setting of emerald green,—the old palaces have gone and their darked-leaved bowers of verdure have gone with them, and a few rare edifices and some scattered fragments of Turkish or Persan architecture are all that remain to recall to mind the ancient rule of the Ownanii. But from an utilitarian point of view the loss is a sain, and I fancy that the 200,000 people who compose the population of Bucharest are perfectly satisfied to see their ancient painted squalor replaced by edifices which, if they have no architectural merits, have at least some eminently useful and philanthropic purpose.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

In no respect can the difference in the scale of civilization between Russus and Turkey be perceived more clearly than in their respective arrangements for the care of the wounded. In the Turkish army—so states the Journal de Genere—the medical staff does not exceed 1 per 1,000 strength, and the physicians are illi-trained. There is also a lack of modicines, bedding, litters, ambulances, and surgical and medical necessaries of all kinds. The wounded Russian will be far more tenderly cared for. Not only is there is large and excellent army medical staff, but there is also a vigorous voluntary organization similar in aims to the American Sanitary Commission which did such humane service during the Civil Was. Cities throughout the Empire have contributed to the funds of this organization, which is known as the Society for the Aid of the Sick and Wounded in the Army, During the six months which experted May 13, says the CARE OF THE WOUNDED. untary organization similar in aims to the American Sanitary Commission which did such humane service during the Civil War. Cities throughout the Empire have contributed to the funds of this organization, which is known as the Society for the Aid of the Sick and Wounded in the Army. During the six months which expired May 13, says the Russian Messager Officiel, this society expended 4, 334, 600 rubles in the care of 18, 000 sick and wounded soldiers. The money expended was divided as follows: 782, 600 rubles in the establishment of ambulances, 129, 600 in medicines, 564, 000 on the sanitary staff, 2, 118, 450 for the minitenance of the sick, 83, 400 for washing, 241, 000 for sanitary staff, and 115, 000 for ransport. Money was expended in other ways during the same time for the care of the sick, and the total outlay was 5, 954, -000 rubles. (The value of a ruble ranges from 75 to 86 cents, according to the coinage.) The Russian Red Cross Society works in combination with the Government, and accordingly receives from the latter a large sum to pay for part of its support. The following Russian cities have also determined to construct and support hospitals during the war: Yarosloa, 400 beds; Saratow, 400 beds; Novgorod, 10 beds; Rybinski, 20 beds.

THE EXPENSE OF MODERN WARPARE.

According to a little tract published recently by the London Peace Society the armaments of Eu-

Europe, except Great Britain, is liable to be called to take arms, the total military force may be estimated at from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000. The iesser number equals the smalle of the adult and efficient population of the British Islands. It has been pointed out that if only one-half of the present excessive armies of Europe were disbanded at least 3,000,000 men of from 20 to 35 years of age would be restored to proed at least \$5,000,000 men of from 20 to 35 years of age would be restored to productive labor, and \$500,000,000 of money saved from oppressive taxation. The tract oefore us contains a table enumerating the wars between 1853 and 1877, and the loss of life they occasioned. There were killed in battle, or died of wounds and diseases, 750,000 men in the Crimean war, 45,000 in the Italian war of 1859, 3,000 in the war of Schleswig-Holstein, 800,000 in the American civil war. 45,000 in the Pressian war of 1860, 155,000 on the French side and 60,000 on the German in the Franco-German war of 1870. "It which, with other and smaller affairs, brings the total skin to 1,948,000 during twenty-five years. These wars are not less costly in money than they are in lives, as the following figures will show.

Crimean war.

Crimean war.

Crimean war of 1850.

Crimean war of 1850.

Standows of

Turkish forces near Krotaz are concentrating THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

REGULATION OF THE MUSCOVITE PORCES

St. Petersburg Official Gazette.
As the Turks might have easily attacked our As the Turks might have easily attacked our troops when entering Roumania and marching to their several posts, the greatest care had to be taken to guard against surprise. The troops marched in brigades divided into smaller detachments, each detachment being placed under the command of the senior officer, and everything conducted with the most absolute order and discipline. All we had was paid for, and nobody was permitted to sully the honor of the Russian name by arbitrary appropriation of Russian name by arbitrary appropriation of what did not belong to him. Each detachment was accompanied by a staff officer, whose duty

anort distance from the marching column. At night the precaution was taken to place artillery in every village where there was cavalry or infantry, some portions of the detachment being intrusted with the task of keeping a sharp lookout during the night. Close to the quarters of the troops having the night-watch—the so-called dejour troops—a spot was assigned for the remaining portion of the detachment to meet in case an alarm was of the detachment to meet in case an alarm was given. Special orders were issued for the pro-tection of the cannon and ammunition, for the posting of seutinels and the dispatch of patrols, particularly during the night. In case of need the commander of the detachment was author-ted to station nickets, and quantary count the the commander of the detachment was authorized to station pickets and guards round the camp at night. Another order, given by the Commander-in-Chief, referred to secreey in all matters concerning the army. By order of his Imperial Highness it was announced that stringent measures would be promptly taken against any one who should let out anything about anything arms.

any one who should let out anything about military orders, movements, works, operations, or the condition and distribution of the troops. To keep the men in good health, each man receives four tcharkas of spirituous liquor a day till May 13, and two tcharkas a day from May 13 to Sept. 13. Before marching, the weak were separated from the rest, formed into special detachments, and left behind in Bessarabia, Podolis, and Cherzon. The daily allowance of these so incapacitated is to be two kopeks more than to the healthy.

During the whole of the campaign, troops carrying their baggage with them are to have biscaits for three days in their pockets, and biscuits for five days and bread for eight days in the provision van. Troops having no baggage with them are to be provided with bread and biscuit for three days. The regular cavairy and the Cossacks, in addition to this, must have outs for their horses for two dars, the infantry, artillery, and train being provided with four days oats. All branches of the service have to carry two days' hay. In case any detachments should be at too great a distance from our magazines or provision columns to replenish their stores, special moneys have been allotted for purchasing victuals on the spot. The firm of Greger, Horwitz & Cohen have undertaken to provide bread, corn, flour, hay, sugar, tea, and spirits wherever the troops may halt, and more especially at certain points previously agreed upon. At these points on the left bank of the Danube, where the troops may be ordered to remain for some time, flour will be supplied instead of bread. Messars. Greger, Horwitz & Cohen are authorized to serve out half the quantity of rye, flour, or bread, and make up the other half with wheat, buckwheat, or barley,—in case of need one-third of the wheat may be replaced by maize, the oats by barley, and the brandy by liquor made of fruit or maize. As soon as possible after crossing the frontier central military stores will be established, which will supply the troops, except when direct provis

ment the troops are traveling on railway cars in or out of the Empire care is always taken to provide them with warm beverages at the stations. On the march each detachment is to be accompanied by the sease of burden until chargetered. An especial infirmary has been formed for side artillory horses at Kischeneff, which will be carefully tended during the war. Not to disorganize cavalry divisions when the independent action of strong cavalry detachments is necessary. Don Cossack regiment; the Eleventh has three, with two Cossack batteries. Two other Cossack regiments the Eleventh has three, with two Cossack batteries. Two other Cossack regiments with a Cossack battery have been formed into a special Don Brigade. Other Cossack regiments with a Cossack battery have been formed into a special Don Brigade. Other Cossack regiments with a Cossack battery have been formed into a special cottine of Sappers. The artillery has been partially distributed among the several corps, each division of infantry receiving two nine-pound and one four-pound batteries. One nine-pound and one four-pound battery of each artiliery brigade is to enter into the special artillery and rifle cartridges being very considerable nowadays, the supply has to be regulated with the ulmost attention and care. To insure this the organization and administration of the name house the companied by one flying and one modificed ammunition resistance of the second-class comprised to the companied by one flying and one modificed manunition way one and the bon companied by one flying and one modificed manunition way one and the bon companied by one flying and one modificed manunition way one and the bon companied by one flying and one modificed manulation and each reciment an ammunition way one and the subject of special instruction in the proposition of careful propositions of the second class comprised to the companied by t FRANCE.

PARIS, June 11.—The Grand Duke Alexis ha

PEACEFUL ASSURANCES. PRACEFUL ASSURANCES.

Prince Hobenlohe, the German Ambassador, gave the French Government yesterday the most satisfactory assurances of Germany's pacific intentious.

The Government has resolved to probibit the projected preliminary meeting of the groups of the Left before the reassembling of the Cham-

DIED.

ROME, June 11.—Monsignor Felix Fournier, Bishop of Nantes, France, is dead.

MACMARON TO THE LEGITIMISTS.

LONDON, Sune 11.—A Paris dispatch vonches for the accuracy of the following report of Pressident MacMahon's reply to the Legitimist deputation. The Pressident said: "My duty

whatever, nor to any venture Monarchic restoration. It will p essary to demand the dissolution

the language of its own supporters. It may be doubted, for instance, whether anything stronger has been written on the present crisis than some lines in the Monde, the Papal Nuncie's organ, this evening. After rejecting a ramor that the Duc Decazes is confining himself to the affairs of his own Department, it adds:

"We should be very pléased if the news were correct. It would be a serious wound inflicted on Ministerial solidarity, and, consequently, a rude blow at Parliamentarism, the dislocation of which is already so far advanced, and the final destruction of which is one of the best results promised by the present situation."

A state of siege cannot be proclaimed during the prorogation of the Chambers without the prorogation being ipso facto annalied; but the following note has been communicated, it is said, to all Provincial Conservative papers:

"During the three months which will clapse between the dissolution and the general elections the Marshal is perfectly entitled to decree the state of siege whenever he thinks proper, as a measure of order and precaution, and, admitting that he must be accountable for the act to the next Chamber, it is very unlikely that he will be embarrassed at this eventuality."

white others were Liberah but allowed Orthogo congregations under their jurisdiction to choos pastors of their own color. When M. Thier was induced by M. Cuizot to convoke the Synod, M. Jules Simon, the Minister of Worship, promised the Liberals that, if a rupture enaued both parties should be treated on a footing o equality. The Liberals, as they apprehended, were outnumbered in the Synod, not because they were aminority, but because, forming compact communities in the South, they were organized interest of the South, they were organized interest organizations and orthodo: would esparate with an equitable division of buildings and State stipends. M. Martel, the late Ministron, loaded by M. Dufance, a report on a modus viscosto, and the following Deputies and Senators had formed themselves into a committee in order to furnish it with all requisite information, viz.: MM. Barodoux, Baral, Bresson, Bethmont, Brelay, Castelnau, Cornil, Denfert, Destreux, Ducamp, Faye, Garrigat, Jogneaux, B. Lavergne, Leceane, Pelet, Poujade, Roudier, Koux, Sallard, Selgobocs, Turquet, Villain, and Wilson, Deputies; and MM. Fourcand, Heroid, Laget, Laserve, Le Royer, Magans, H. Martin, Meinadier, Pagezy, Pelletan, Royer, Scherer, and Scheurer-Kestner, Senators, Loyer, Scherer, and Scheurer-Kestner, Senators, Laget, Laserve, Le Royer, Magans, H. Martin, Meinadier, Pagezy, Pelletan, Royer, Scherer, and Scheurer-Kestner, Senators, Laget, Laserve, Le Royer, Magans, H. Martin, Meinadier, Pagezy, Pelletan, Royer, Scherer, and Scheurer-Kestner, Senators, Laget, Laget, Laserve, Le Royer, Magans, H. Martin, Meinadier, Pagezy, Pelletan, Royer, Scherer, and Scheurer-Kestner, Senators, Laget, Laget, Laserve, Le Royer, Magans, H. Martin, Meinadier, Department of the Scherer, and Scheurer-Kestner, Senators, Laget, Laget, Laserve, Le Royer, Magans, H. Martin, Meinadier, Department of the Scherer, Magans, H. Martin, Meinadier, Department of the Scherer, Magans, Merchand, Merchand,

MEXICO.

CAPTURED AND SHOT. San Francisco, Cal., June 11.—The steamer Newbern, from Mazatlan, the 3d inst., brings a Newbern, from Mazatlan, the 3d inst., brings a report that Alvarez, the former Governor of Acapulco, who was ousted by Jiminez, a partisan of Diaz, has declared for Lerdo, and defeated Jiminez in an engagement, and that the latter was captured and shot. This occurrence is reported to have taken place May 9, which throws doubt on the report, as the Costa Rica brought news from Acapulco to the 20th ult.

On Sunday last Canadas was elected President of Durango.

On Sunday last Canadas was elected President of Durango.
GALVESTON, June 11.—The News' Laredo special says: "Gen. Escobedo and Col. Sain, of his staff, arrived here yesterday. Escobedo has not made his appearance in public yet, but his staff officer is actively engaged in organizing a force to attack Nueva Laredo, opposite this place. Two hundred men are reported eurolled. Col. Quintera will command the attacking party. The Diaz officials are much alarmed. Col. Estrada, commandant, who is absent, has been hastily summoned to his post. One hundred and lifty regulars have been ordered to Nueva Laredo from Piedras Negras."

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 11.-Miss Etizabeth Thompson, the well-known painter, was married to-day to Maj. William Butler. The ceremony was performed by his Eminence Cardinal Manning. ACCEPTS.

LONDON, June 11.—Gen. Grant has accepted

LONDON, June 11.—Gen. Grant has accepted an invitation to a fete which is to be given at Alexandra Palace, June 19.

ROYAL SCANDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York, June 11.—The World says the Princess of Wales will proceed as soon as possible to take up her permanent residence at her father's court in Copenhagen. The alleged cause of this serious step is an unpleasant difficulty which has arisen, and in which a lady of title is concerned.

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

NEW EDUCATIONAL BILL.

BERLIN, June 30.—A bill introducing a new system of public instruction in Prassia, which is to remodel the famous institutions dating from the beginning of this century, has just been completed by the Special Commission. By the new bill the classical tendency of liberal instruction will be somewhat modified, while

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

regarding elementary instruction adva-has been derived from American experien-the free-school system.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the imperial of Germany above an increase of 345,000 m

CUBA.

CUBA.

TREATY VIOLATION.

HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST, June 11.—The Havana Post-Office officials set at defiance the provisions of the International Postal Treaty of Berne, and continue to charge extra postage, about 25 cents in gold coin, upon letters prepaid in the United States, and which should be delivered here postage free. This, of course, is in violation of the treaty entered into by the Mother country.

PARAGUAY.

BRUTAL NURDERS.

NEW YORK, June 11.—A letter from Paraguny says that President Gill and his brother William were murdered in the most barbarous manner. The President was at home with his family, when he was surprised and killed by a band of assassins headed by Col. Golbura and Commanders Morales and Godey. In subsequent engagements with the troops Golbura and Morales were made prisoners.

JAPAN.

BERLIN, June 11.—Official, intelligence has seen received from Yokohama. June 5, that an been received from Yokohama. June 5, the affray had taken place among some men being the German man-of-war Elizabeth a party of French sailors. Nine of the 1 were killed and two mortally wounded. provocation apparently came from the Frinch. Steps have been taken to institusearching and impartial inquiry into the careful provocation apparently came from the Frinch.

ROME.

THE CANADIAN PILGRIM ROME, June 11 .- The Canadian pilgr

have commenced for the Provincial Councilors of Rome, and have so far resulted favorably to the Liberals. No cierical candidates have been

FIRES.

MINE ON FIRE. Porrsvills, Pa., June 11.—The propr of the Middle Creek Mines, at Tremon much alarmed at the discovery that the are on fire, and burning to a considerable depth.

The fire originated last Saturday by a blast which ignited the gas. An explosion followed. which ighted the gas. An explosion followed, and considerable damage to the walls and prope ensued. A later dispatch states that it is believed seven gangways are burning, and the five is making rapid progress. A large stream has been turned into the mine. No miners were hurt by the explosion.

IN CHICAGO. An alarm of fire at 13:15 this morning of the American District Telegraph Compan wires from Kulna' Hotel was caused by fire the kitchen of the St. Elmo restaurant. It s extinguished by the patrol. AT CENTREVILLE, IND.

CINCINNATI, O., June 11.—The Commer special reports the burning of Commissioning mills at Centreville, Wayne Cound. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$4,000. AT AUGUSTA, ME.
AUGUSTA, Mc., June 11.—The Mansion Houtbuildings, and six horses were burned orning. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$15,000.

THE GREAT DISAPPOINTED. THE GREAT DISAPPUINTED.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The reception and serenade given Gov. Robinson at the Everett House to-night was an immense affair. Members of the various Assembly Districts met at Tammany Hall and marched to the hotel headed by a band of seventy-five pieces. The Hon. Henry L. Clinton delivered the welcoming address, to which Gov. Robinson responded the semastic baying reference among to

the Temple of Honor of the State here to-mor-row and Wednesday. Five hundred guests are expected. The programme includes speeches by ex-Gov. Butler, Attorney-General Roberts, Gen. A. H. Connor, late Presidential Elector, t. M. Lamberton, and Capt. A. S. Godfrey. Wednesday there will be a parade and decora-tion of business houses, a banquet, and a ball. A big time is anticipated.

QUINCY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

QUINCY, Ill., June 11.—On Saturday the Quincy Board of Public Works awarded a sewerage contract to McNichol & Co., of Chicago, for \$6,718. The otner bids presented to the Board were as follows: J. H. Konefes, Quincy, \$10,400; John Duffey, Chicago, \$7,978; H. P. Tassig, St. Louis, \$7,075; W. P. Grabble & Co., St. Louis, \$0,744; H. D. Glatteldt, Quincy, \$8,680; Skramka & Veach, St. Louis, \$10,400; MacMahon & Fuller, Chicago, \$9,900; Train & Co., St. Louis, \$9,000; Roy & Co., Chicago, \$9,700.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

ANN ARBOR, June 11.—Samuel D. Bird, 73 years of age, fell dead at his home in Northeheld, in this county, on the 9th. He had gone into the field to cut some brush. Being gone longer than necessary, his family instituted search and found him half way home, dead.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 11.—The Hon. John S. McDonald, of Indiana, died at New Albany to-day.

day.

Louisville, Ky., June 11.—The Rev. N. L.

Rice, for forty-eight years a Presbyterian minister and late Professor of Theology in Danville
College, is dead.

WE KNOW HOW IT IS OURSELVES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CARBORDALE, Ill., June 11.—Our County
Commissioners were about to let a contract for
the building of an addition and improvement to
our County Court-House to a St. Louis firm
without soliciting bids for the same,
but to-day several of our citizens,
among them Isaac Rapp, a promuent
builder, stopped their proceedings. The
Commissioners will now solicit bids and let
let the contract on Friday, the 24th inst.
When completed the Court-House will equal
any in this district for heauty and usecuiness,
and the improvement will cost about \$12,000.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. London, June 11.—Steamships Castalia, Dan-el Stermann, and Othelio, from New York; armatian, from Montreal, have arrived out. Boston, June 11.—Arrived, steamship China, BOSTON, June 11.—Arrived, steamship Chin from Liverpool.

Naw YORK, June 11.—Steamship Idaho, from Liverpool, has arrived.

Liverpool, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, June 11.—Arrived, steamship Idahow, June 11.—Arrived, steamship Idahow, June 11.—Arrived.

GIVING BALL.

Edwin Walker Turns Up with His Bondsmen---The Indictment.

His Explanation of the Allegations Therein Made-Where the Money Went.

His Bookkeeper Backs Him Up--- What an Examination of the Books Shows.

Forsyth Unable as Yet to Find Sureties for His Appearance-Mehlick Turns Up.

Plans of the Grand Jury --- Witnesse Examined Yesterday---An Unsatisfactory Sexton.

That terrible Grand Jury—a body representing millions of dollars, where ordinary bodies
of the same kind have not represented cents—
got down to work again yesterday morning, refreshed by a day's rest. According to previous
arrangement, P. J. Sexton, Court-House contractor, was accorded a hearing. He was not on tractor, was accorded a hearing. He was not on hand, however, with the same promptitude that he has heretofore shown every day, and an at-tachment was ordered for him. During his absence John B. Lynch, a grocer with whom McCaffrey had a suspicious flour deal a year or more ago, was called and examined. He developed very little, for the reason that the jury was not posted as it should have been as to the

having put in an appearance without the attach-ment being served, was next put on the rack, with an armful of books and papers. He had peatedly said that he would defy the jury to take him produce his books, but when the time time he forgot his defiance, and yielded them by Just what he swore to is not known in th reference to the suspicious notes he holds om Clark & Raffen and Gen. McArthur, and ard to his relations with Periolat and the ing witness, and that he was inclined to rithhold much that he subsequently pretended or give up. It is also known that he did not to give up. It is also known that he did not aucceed in impressing the jury with the sincerity and candor of his story, or in satisfying them that he, too, had not been a contributor to the exchequer of the "Ring," through Periodal or some other agent, directly or indirectly. He is to be recalled to-day, and has been ordered to bring with him another bundle of his books and papers.

Before adjourning, the jury agreed to give the rest of its time to the work of looking into county affairs, which was a wise conclusion. It is feared, however, that even then, owing to the volume of work yet to be done, very little else than an examination into the letting of some of the leading contracts can be completed. The jury must adjourn Saturday, without regard to the condition its work may be in at that sime, while there is work enough ahead for a month. All-day sessions will be held every day, in the effort to dispose of as much as possible; however, and it may be that night sessions will be resorted to. Subpenas were issued yesterday for ten new witnesses for today, among whom are Farmer Harms, Architects Cochrane, Hill, and Dixon, and John Cox. Architect Egan, Edwin Walker, and Hinsdale are also to be recalled. Both Hinsdale and Walker, already indicted and on ball, are understood to be anxious to appear to make explanations of their former testimony, but this will not be tolerated, of course. Just what the jury wants with them is not known.

At the opening of the Criminal Court Edwin Walker and James Forsyth, two of those against whom indictments were returned Saturday, came in accompanied by friends to go on their PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

At the opening of the Criminal Court Edwin Walker and James Forsyth, two of those against whom indictments were returned Raturday, came in accompanied by friends to go on their bonds, and attorneys to take care of their legal rights, and especially to see that their bail was not fixed at too high a figure. Walker was exceedingly nervous and crestfallen, and, not-withstanding his protests of innocence on the outside, had the appearance of guilt. His eyes were cast down, his heart was heavy, and his countenance was the very picture of salness. It was as much as he could do to look his attorneys in the face, and as he took his seat to the left of the Court the ordinary looker-on would as he took his seat to the left of the Court the ordinary looker-on would have pointed him out as the most distressed man in the room, or, had it been sentence-day, as the person expecting from the Court the heaviest penalty allowed by law for some serious crime. With Mr. Forsyth the condition was different. He did know, and could look at, old acquantances. His hand, too, was steady, and his step had its usual elasticity. It could be readily seen, however, that his heart was not the lightest, and that he was not in the happiest frame of mind.

tions that if is almost impossible to answer them in the way they expect that they should be answered. One gentleman, by the way, is deserving of some credit for his shrewdness, but he ought to know from larger experience that he should not attempt to be lawyer, Judge, and juror at the same time."

"Whom do you refer to?"

"I refer to a prominent dry goods man. You know him. I decline to mention names."

"Now, what about that money?"

"The \$10,000 in question seemed to be considerable of a mystery to him. This is the way I explained to him how the money went, as I explained to him how the money went, as I explained to you now: Part of it went for my family expenses, part to build stables for my cattle, part to buy those cattle—of which I own some 200 head—cows and buils—which are on my farim, and the balance was used in buying furniture. The Grand Jury did not believe that, because the books showed a credit to me of \$10,500, which, they claimed, could not be a part of that money. They sent for the auctioneers who sold the Gardner House furniture, and say that I only bought \$305 worth of them, when, if they had made further inquiry from the same parties, they would readily have ascertained that I bought a much larger amount, which cannot be denied. Altogether, in my own and other names, I bought over \$1,600 worth, as I can prove, and that is the way I disposed of that \$10,500."

"What about the statement you are alleged names, I cought over \$1,000 worth, as I can prove, and that is the way I disposed of that \$10,500."

"What about the statement you are alleged to have made to John Cox, and trying to borrow \$6,000, in order to make up a sum of \$44,000!"

"As for the article in your paper of this morning, relating to an alleged connection between John Cox and myself, I can say that I never had any dealings with him in building the tunnel or in this Court-House matter, to the extent of a single dollar. Indeed, until this date, I never knew of him having a dollar's worth of interest with the h the tunnel or any other contract whatever. I have no doubt Mr. Cox, in justice to myself, will place himself in such a position as to clear me before this community accused of one of the worst crimes; condemned by men who, no doubt, are expected to indict somebody. Very uniortunately for me, I am one of their victims, and I leave it for some future time to develop whether I am guilty or uot. I am in the hands of the Court, and I expect to prove myself innocent at the proper time. That is all I have to say, as my lawyer, Charley Reed, is waiting for me."

This closed the interview.

It was a brother of John Cox who was interested with Walker in the land-tunnel job. Mr. John Cox has been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury, and will have an opportunity there to tell just what Walker did say to him. THE BOOKKEEPER, THOMAS BRASSIL.

seen, however, that his heart was not the lightest, and that he was not in the happiest frame of mind.

As soon as the Court could take up the matter of ball, the case of Walker was submitted, and that gentleman came to the front, led by C. H. Reed, his attorney, and sandwiched between Nathaniel J. Brown, of Lemont, and Godfrey Snydacker, of this city, whom he was to offer as bondsman. The indictment was handed to the Court and perused, and after a short consultation with the State's Attorney, it was announced that the crime of perjury was great and punishable with imprisonment, and that the ball would be fixed at \$10,000. The bondsmen he had offered then scheduled their property, affixed their names to the bond, and Mr. Walker stepped forth a free man.

Mr. Forsyth then came forward, led by R. W. Smith, his attorney, and leaning on the arms of Jerome G. Beardsley and John Forsyth. His ball was fixed at \$5,000, but when the question of his bondsmen scheduling, their property to qualify came up John Forsyth refused to schedule, on the ground that the Court had no right to inquire into his private affairs, and, the matter of fixing Forsyth's bond was postponed until a later hour. He left the court immediately afterward, and up to a late hour had not succeeded in getting other sureties, or at least did not report. He will be brought in this morning and given another opportunity to give bail.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Periolat and F. N. Mehlick, the latter indicted several days ago with Hinsdale for conspiring to destroy evilence, came in, accompanied by their bondsmen and attorneys. They were even more dejected han had been Walker and Forsyth, which was actually frightened, but Periolat, having gone through with the same thing before, took the situation more calmly, notwithstanding that he had two indictments to answer In the conspiracy case the Court fixed Periolat's bail at \$10,000, sind in the other at \$5,000, and he offered as sureties John A. Lomax and William D. Cox. They presented schedules being imper

THE BOOKKEEPER, THOMAS BRASSIL. having evidently furnished testimony to the Grand Jury which got Walker into hot water, a reporter bunted him up last evening for the purpose of seeing if he would corroborate the statements made by Walker in the interview as liberty.

George S. Kimberly, Charles H. Carpenter, and James Forsyth are yet to give ball. Kimberly will doubtless be in to-day, or at least has always said that he would report when wanted. Forsyth will also be in, but Carpenter,—well, if he ever comes in it will not be his fault, having eff the counter.

roryth will also be in, but Carpenter,—well, if he ever comes in it will not be his fault, having left the country.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST WALKER sets forth that the Grand Jury were sworn and charged to inquire into certain charges and accusations against a majority of the Board of County Commissioners,—"whose names public policy and public justice required should not now be made known,"—to-witz that they had been bribed and corrupted, and by reason of said bribery and corrupted, and by reason of said bribery and corrupted, and by reason of said bribery and corruption had awarded and let the contract for furnishing the stone, and cutting and setting the same, together with all suitable implements, etc., for horsting and setting the work that might be required in and around the new Court-House, to William McNoil and William B. McNeil, composing the firm of William McNeil & Son, of Chicago; that on the 6th day of June Edwin Walker appeared before the Grand Jury and made oath that the evidence he should give should be "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, it hat it was a material question whether Walker had a bank-account; whether the sum of \$25,000, had and received upon the above contract, was by him deposited in a bank; whether \$10,500 had been drawn out of any bank; how and in what manner the sum of \$10,500 had been by Walker paid out and disbursed; that Walker swore that he did not have a bank-account; that he did not

deposit \$25,000 in any bank; that he did not draw out the sum of \$10,500; that he did not know how or in what manner he disbursed and paid out \$10,500; whereas, in truth, Walker did have a bank secount; did deposit \$25,000 in a bank; did draw \$10,500 out of a bank in the City for Chicago; and did know how and in what manner be disbursed and paid out the said sum of \$10,500. Therefore, the Grand Jarors said, upon their caths, that he, the said Edwin Walker, of his own free act and consent, and of his own most wicked and corrupt mind, falsely, wickedly, willfully, and corruptly did commit willful and corrupt perjury. "Has he done so since he had the Court-"Has he done so since he house contract?"
"No."
"This was the first one so drawn?"
"Yes."
"When was the money obtained!"
"On the 21st or 23d of December,—two or three days after he got the \$25,000."
"Do You know what BECAME OF THAT
"I do not, further than I asked him several times, and he said he built a barn at Lemont that cost \$4,000 or \$5,000."
"How hig a barn is it!"
"Well, it is the largest in the county, I understand. I haven't been on the farm in a year."
"What of the other \$6,000?"
"He took up a mechanic's lien on a farm in Kane County."
"Does he own property there?"
"Yes; it is property he got from Dr. Canisius for a debt, and there was a lien of \$2,300 on it, and he raised it."
"That accounts for \$7,500. What was done with the remainder?"
"He used it at Lemont, buying stock of all kinds?"
"Ye ro his farm?"

and corruptly did commis willful and corrupt perjury.

The witnesses to support the allegations in the indictment are L. Z. Leiter, F. D. Gray, W. Kerfoot, and Leander Stone, Grand Jurors,—the latter being the short-hand writer who reports the testimony,—and William Brassil, Walker's bookkeeper.

What Walker has To SAY.

Yesterday afternoon, some time after Edwin Walker had furnished ball for trial, a. Tanung reporter met him, and detailed to him the charges embraced in the perjury indictment. Said the news-gatherer:

"I presume you know what the charges are?"

"Yes, Charley Reed told me I was charged with swearing that I had no bank account, when it is charged that I have. Now the truth is I haven't a bank account, and that's so."

"It is charged in the indictment that you denied having deposited \$25,000 in bank in December last!"

"Yes, that is what I understand."

"And that you denied having drawn out \$10,500 of it, and afterwards declined to state what you did with!"

"And that you denied having drawn out \$10,500 of it, and afterwards declined to state what you did with!"

"Have you a bank account!"

"No, sir; I have not."

"How came that \$25,000 in the bank?"

"Well, the Grand Jury asked me if I had a bank account, and I told them I had not."

"Did they ask you if you ever had a bank account!"

"No, tifey did not. I am not such a simple-

"No, they did not. I am not such a simpleton as to have answered that in the negative. I believe I know better than that."

"Did you deposit this \$25,000 that you received from the county on a quarry estimate?"

"Yes, I deposited, I believe, \$25,000 in December last. The Grand Jury asked me this: whether I got the money in a check or checks. Of course I couldn't tell, but I told them that the records of the County Treasurer would show, and they could find out by going downstairs."

whether I got the money in a check or checks. Of course I couldn't tell, but f told them that the records of the County Treasurer would show, and they could find out by going downstairs."

"Do you keep a bank account at present?"

"No, and I haven't kept one for four months, and, by the way, not for the last twelve months, without the Grand Jury may consider my dealings with the Canadian Bank of Commerce as an open bank account, which I consider it is not and never was, and the Grand Jury very well know that it cannot be so considered. Indeed, until my boy refreshed my memory in relation to the bank I've just referred to I had forgotten all about it. At the time I got this money, I think it was in a check on the International Bank. And, by the way, the Grand Jury asked me whether it was in one or two checks, and I told them I could not tell, as my memory did not serve me. The international Bank, I know, refused to pay so large an amount as \$25,000. I met Jake Well, of Well Brothers, the big real-estate men, and I told him how I was placed. He said, 'Why don't you go to the Canadian Bank of Commerce? I'll go with you, and you can get your checks cashed there. I am a depositor, and I will introduce you to the manager. They'll use you well, and you'll probably be able to establish a line of credits there.' I answered him, and told him that I didn't want credit from anybody. My boy said to me that we had to get money somewhere, as we had to pay our men, meet our coal bills, and the several current expenses, and that I had better go with Well. This was at or about 4 o'clock of the afternoon of the 18th of December. We then went to the bank, and Mr. Well introduced me to the manager as Mr. Walker, and showed him the check on the International Bank, and stated to the manager who I was and what position I was in, and why I wanted some money. He went back and talked with the manager, and when he came out he told me that it was all right, and I drew \$6,000 or \$8,000 out of the bank and took it down to Lemont with me to p

hem in the way they expect that they sho

"Was a check for \$10,500 drawn !"
Yes."

"Yes."
"By whom!"
"Walker."
"Payable to whose order!"
"His."
"Is he in the habst of drawing checks payable to his own order!"
"He has done so."
"Lately!"
"Along in '72 and '73.

"We paid him \$75—loaned him that last December, and never got it back yet."

"You know nothing of any crookedness in
connection with the Court-House contract?"

"No. People talk a great deal, but there
isn't a man living who can put his finger on one
dishouest act that Walker ever did. It is said
he is going to fail on this job; but I tell you he
will not, because he has backing that is not known
of. He will not make any money out of it, for
his figures are very low. As to his paying money
to get the contract, I don't believe it, since he
couldn't afford to do it, when he is to get only
\$540,000 for that work."

OTHER INDICTMENTS.

other and to do it, when he is to get only \$540,000 for that work."

OTHER INDICTMENTS.

There are two indictments against Periolat and Kimberly, both being for conspiracy to defraud the County of Cook. One sets forth that George S. Kimberly. C. F. Periolat, James Forsyth, and Charles H. Carpenter did, prior to June 1, 1876, conspire to defraud, and did defraud, the county out of \$50,000 in money and \$50,000 in provisions purchased for the use of the county. The witnesses are Hermann Lieb, John Comiskey, James Forsyth, J. G. Beardsley, C. H. Carpenter, G. S. Kimberly, H. H. Sweetzer, N. Corwin, A. A. Sprague, Miss Rexford, and J. W. Doan.

The other indictment sets forth that George S. Kimberly and C. F. Periolat conspired to rob the county of \$30,000 subsequent to Dec. 1, 1875, in furnishing supplies at the Insane Asylum and Poor-House. The witnesses are the same as in the other case.

A rumor was current yesterday, which is A rumor was current yesterday, which if true may be of some importance in the prosecution of the indictments, to the effect that H. H. Sweetzer, one of the witnesses named above, had been made away with or got out of the way by Periolat. Before the jury a year ago Sweetzer's testimony was of considerable importance. It was upon his testimony that O'Donneil, the meat contractor, was indicted. He will be wanted by the Grand Jury during the week.

"For his farm?"
"Yes; he has a stallion that cost between \$400 and \$500."

\$400 and \$500."

"What else!"

All kinds of fancy cows,—cows ranging from \$50 to \$100 aplece.

"Did he purchase \$3,000 worth?"

"Yes, more than that. He has a good deal coming in from the farms right along."

"Did he invest in any furniture?"

"Yes, lots in the last year."

"What did he do with it?"

"Seat it to his home in Lemont. I sup-

"You think the \$10,500 went in the way you

"Yes, and more too."
"You have told me about \$16,500 of the \$25

about the payments.)
"Do you think Walker spent all of that \$10.500?"
"I have no doubt he has a fair share of it

"Well, we haven't drawn any checks on the anadian Bank since last February. There is a alance of \$30, but I don't believe he knew

"Does he have a private bank account?"
"No, but he has money to use."
"Keeps it at Lemont?"
"Yes. Whenever I ask him for any he

"There also."
"Did you ever draw a check payable to a County Commissioner?"
"Never in my life. There never was a County Commissioner got a dollar out of these unds by check or otherwise."
"To Periolat?"
"I don't believe I ever did."

"I don't believe I ever did."
"To Armstrong, of Armstrong & Egan, that

We paid him \$75-loaned him that last De-

vays comes to time."
"Where are your checks?"
"In the hands of the Grand Jury?"

And the stubs?"

ARCHITECT DIXON. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 11.—I hasten to reply to the following, which appears in your issue of June 10, and trust you will give it an early appearance

in your columns:

Architect Dixon should also be called, and pressed on the same subject, for, as one of the Harms arbitrators, he knows something of Harms' paying \$10,000 for his foundation job, or at least of his admissions in the matter, and furthermore, of Harms employing him to spend all the way from \$1,000 to \$5,000 to secure Egan's signature to some of Harms' claims for "extras." In reply to the above, I have to say that I am totally ignorant of all the assertions, or impu-tations, and know nothing of Mr. Harms' payistions, and know nothing of Mr. Harms' paying, or intending to pay, any sum of money, or his admission in the matter that he had done so, would do so, or even thought of doing so. My connection with Mr. Harms was when he called upon me the first time, in October last, for the purpose of having me measure up the quantities of materials in the foundations of the Court-House from two different plans.he had to work from, which I did, and after making up my result called upon Mr. Egan to compare my quantities with his, and found but a slight variation between us. This was my first appearance in Mr. Egan's office, which was in January, I think. The prices for the work performed I obtained from different reputable contractors in this city and affixed them to the quantities, and to some of which Mr. Egan took exceptions as too great. The report made to the Building Committee of County Commissioners is on file, and is signed by Mr. Egan and myself, and will explain itself. To this report Mr. Harms took exceptions, as not sufficient in the aggregate to compensate him.

not sufficient in the aggregate to compensate him.

Furthermore, Mr. Harms never employed me, nor could any one employ me, to spend money to accomplish an unjust act. Had Mr. Harms even intimated in any way, by act or word, that he expected or intended to use money or its equivalent, or that he should or would do so himself or through any one, I certainly should have had nothing to do with measuring up plans, making estimates, or having anything to do with him, or for him, or any one connected with him or the County Commissioners. Finally, I was not promised any sum of money by Mr. Harms for the time and trouble Mr. Harms has caused me in measuring plans, making up quantities, or getting prices for work, or conferring with the County Architect in his behalf. Nor has Mr. Harms made any settlement with me, nor do I expect from him any sum greater than I am lawfully entitled for my services and am willing to make public. L. B. DIXON, Architect.

DRIVEN TO DEATH.

Betrayed and Inhumanly Treated, an Unfortunate Woman Seeks Relief in a Dose of Poison.

purpose of seeing if he would corroborate the statements made by Walker in the interview had with him.

"When did Walker get the check for \$25,000?" asked the reporter.

"On the 20th of December."

"What did he do with it?"

"The check was on the International National Bank, and we went there, but the amount was so large Lowenthal didn't want to pay it unless Walker could show that he had authority to indorse McNeil & Son's name on the back. On the sidewalk we met a man, who told Walker to go to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and we went there and Walker deposited it."

"Were the men in Lemont paid during that month?"

"Yes."

"When?"

"On the 21st."

"What did the pay-roll amount to?"

(After referring to his ledger), "I took \$6,035 to Lemont and paid it out."

"Who paid the men!"

"I did."

"Was a check for \$10,500 drawn?" A mournful case of attempted self-destruc-tion is reported from the West Twelfth Street Station. Last evening a woman named Sarah Johnson, 30 years of age, residing at No. 315 Halsted street, attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of strychnine. She procured the drug at J. P. Lee's drug-store, on Halsted street near Harrison, saying that she wished the dose to poison a cat that had been seriously annoying herself and children. she wished the dose to poison a cat that had been seriously annoying herself and children. The symptoms were early manifested, and Drs. Lee and Landis were summoned at once, but up to a late hour they were unable to say whether they could save her life. No reason could be assigned for the act, until her little son, Joseph, volunteered a story to the police that satisfactorily explains the entire affair. His mother has been for some time past living with a man named George Kenney, to whom she bore a child some two months ago, but the unnatural father renounced it, and frequently said that unless she gave it away he would put a sudden end to its existence. Under this pressure she did do away with it, and the boy says that he went with her about a month ago, and that they left the child on the steps of a

THE CROPS.

ILLINOIS. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 11.—For a week past his portion of Central Illinois has been visited by on Saturday night there was a slight trace of frost in low places. At noon to-day a very severe storm of hall and rain occurred, the hall severe storm of hall and rain occurred, the half falling a few minutes and rain continuing all day. In the vicinity of Bloomington, the half, though copious, was of small size and did no damage, except to tender plants and strawberries. At Leroy, sixteen miles cast, the hall was much more severe and disastrous. Stones fell two inches thicks averaging the size of pigeoneggs, bruising and cutting corn and stripping fruit and foliage from trees. Overcoats and wraps are comfortable here to-night, and fires are seen in offices and parlors.

Sectial Biennick to The Tribuna.

are seen in offices and parlors.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

JOLIET, Ill., June 11.—About 13 o'clock today this city and vicinity was visited by a severe hail-storm, which was preceded by a low, rumbling sound like distant thunder, followed by a mass of heavy black clouds from the northwest. Some rain first fell, and then came the hail, lasting nearly five minutes, and covering the sidewalks, streets, and roofs of buildings with fee. Many of the hall-stones were as large as hickory-nuts. Considerable damage was inflicted on flowers, trees, and shrubs in the city, and it is feared that the growing crops in the section over which the storm passed are badly injured.

In section of which the storm passed at the storm of the Editor of The Tribune.

General, Ill., June 11.—I have just returned from a two weeks' trip through Western Iowa, and would report that on my farms in Ida and Sac Counties I find nothing to fear from grasshoppers in that region. My corn, oats, and barley are in excellent condition, and amount to 1,800 acres. A fairer promise of a good crop I have never had at this season of the year. To those who have leurs of a short crop from grasshoppers er any other cause I would say, look at my fields.

Secial Director for Tribune. "You have told me about \$16,500 of the \$25,"Well, you can figure for yourself [referring to his ledger]. Let's start at the beginning. In December there was \$10,500 paid to Walker's order; Court-House pay-roll, \$1,180; quarry pay-roll, \$0,685, and here are other amounts paid footing up \$14,402." (The reporter looked at the names, and satisfied himself that so far as the face showed there was nothing wrong about the payments.)

my fields.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., June 11.—There have been heavy rains, and also a hall-storm, in this vicinity to-day, and it is apprehended that great damage to the growing crops must result.

MICHIGAN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 11.—Cool rains for the past few days have been the salvation of the wheat crop in this section, which had begun to suffer from drought. Reports from township show a larger acreage put to wheat than last year, and there is every prospect now for a sur-passingly fine crop. No trouble from insects is

passingly fine crop. No trouble from insects is reported.

Wool at present comes in slowly, although transactions are larger than at surrounding points. The price for choice lots ranges from 30 to 37% cents. The average of the market when the bulk of the clip comes in will undoubtedly be below the former figure.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

COOPERSVILLE, Ottswa Co., June II.—Winter wheat prospect still favorable. Clover will be a full average crop this season, but timothy will be a light crop from cold and droutht. The acreage of oats and corn is larger than usual. It has suffered by drought during the last two weeks, but copious showers during the last two ty-four hours will soon bring them all right, and this rain will insure a good strawberry crop, the harvest of which is now about to commence.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

La PEER, June 11.—Winter wheat is now heading out. Never better. The appearance of being the best crop for twenty years. If we do not have a heavy drought, spring wheat will also be good. Oats looking welf. Special Dispatch to The Tribung.

SKINNER, Bay Co., June 11.—Winter wheat commencing to head. Looking well. Spring wheat, cats, and grass need rain. Potato-bugs

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAKE CITY, Calhoun County, June 11. - Whea

ooks splendid. Some few pieces have been injured by grasshoppers, mostly on last year's oreaking. On the whole, there is a prospect of a good crop. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Colpax, Jasper Co., June 11.-Wheat look GARNER, Hancock Co., June 11.—Wheat never looked better at this season of the year than now. Farmers are fighting the grasshopers with "Dozers." It is a success. The crops can be saved if the farmers will continue fighting them. fine. All we fear is that it will grow too rank

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. SERGANT'S BLUFFS, Woodbury Co., June 11.— Some pieces of spring wheat and oats are badly hurt by the grasshoppers. The ground has been planted to corn. The 'hoppers' are in great' numbers, traveling and creating a good deal of Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CHEROKEE, Cherokee Co., June 11.—As near as I can judge, the grasshoppers have taken about one-fifth of the spring grain. Oats, when eaten down by 'hoppers, come on again, and they do not attack them the second time. TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 11.—The crop repor for May of the Memphis Cotton Exchange embraces 155 responses, average date May 31, as follows: West Tennessee, 43; North Mississippi, 55; North Arkansas, 57. The aggregate follows: West Tennessee, 43; North Mississippl, 55; North Arkansas, 57. The aggregate shows a decrease in acreage of 1½ per cent. The first week is reported unfavorable on account of the rains. The remainder excessively dry, windy, and cloudy. Twenty-five report stands very fine; 70 good average; and 60 early-planting poor, but late good. Average responses indicate great improvement in the morale of laborers. All report no commercial fertilizers used. One hundred and twenty report the crop well cultivated, 37 reporting superior condition, and 107 report crop suffering for rain. The average increase of corn is 4 per cent, with 2½ additional to be planted in June, and in good condition. In grass, oats, and millet, there is an increase of 53 per cent, and 8 per cent better condition than last year. The wheat crop shows an average prospective better yield of 25 per cent on 9 per cent increased acreage. The average increase of hogs is 16 per cent, and in good condition. The Committee say in reference to the report that subsequent to the average date of the responses good and general rains have fallen, which will improve all crops except wheat, though great damage must result from the thirteen and a balf inches of rain which fell on the 7th and 8th inst.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. PEPIN, June 11 .- The prospect for corn is not good. Potato-bugs plenty. The weather has been good for wheat and oats. Very dry for

three weeks. Chinch-bugs beginning to make their appearance.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

KENOSHA, June 11.—Outs and barley never looked better. Corn very backward. Most of the crop was replanted. Ground has been very sold.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, June 11.—The late rain has been very acceptable, and the winter and spring grains first-class. Estimated by good judges from 10 to 25 per cent better than an average. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 11.—Heavy rains fell are last night. The weather is cold to-day and unpleasant.

INDIANA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
ELWOOD, Madison Co., June 11.—Wheat never looked better. Oats, flax, and meadows grow-ing splendidly. Farmers are plowing their corn. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PALMYRA, Harrison Co., June 11.—Wheat never promised better. Oats and grass fine.

Becial Dispatch to The Tribune.

JEROME, Howard Co., June 11.—Wheat looking fine. Oats growing rapidly. Weather cool and dry.

Farmers generally wearing smiling countenances on account of present outlook. Plenty of small

MEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., June 11.—Bee specials from forty-one places throughout the State to-night report the crop prospect as highly favorable, especially so of small grain. Corn is not so good, on account of heavy continued rains and cool weather. In some sections there was a slight frost last night. Damage slight. The grasshoppers have done but very little damage. They seem to be disappearing. Cause unknown.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Lincoln, Neb., June 11.—Prof. Cyrus Thomas,

of Illinois, is here engaged with Prof. Au rein investigating the grasshoper invasion, and advising on plans for fighting them. Mr. Thomas is making a thorough examination and to-day expressed an oninion that we would not be damaged in the least in this State.

Onana, Neb., June 11.—The Elkhorn River continues very high. The bottom lands are overflowr, and damaging crops as well as preventing planting. The Missouri is now seventeen feet and still rising. The bottoms are entirely overflown. The Railroad Company has been obliged to move engines and cars from the shops to high ground. Reports from above abow at least six inches more coming.

MINNESOTA. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

MONITORVILLE, Dodge Co., June 11.—Crops never looked better for this time of year than now. Small grain promises abundantly. Corn is very forward. Have seen some knee-high and

is very forward. Have seen some knee-high and suckered out. No grasshoppers in this county, nor have we ever had any.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRING VALLEY, Fillmore Co., June 11.—There never was a better prospect for wheat in this county. It is thick on the ground and very forward in growth. We are fifty miles from the eastern grasshopper limit. Frontier farmers are greatly encouraged, and showed their faith by sowing all the seed they could obtain. KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Washington Co., June 11.—S far we are all right, with a bright promise for crops of all kinds. In some localities the 'hoppers are thick, but doing no damage. They are cetting their wings very fast. Some few can ly already. We are anxious but hopeful.

By already. We are anxious but no perul.

Baxter Springs, Kas., June 11.—The grasshoppers are here by the million, but the general
impression among the old settlers is that vegetation is so far advanced that they will do but
little damage, comparatively speaking, before
they get wings and ily away.

ARKANSAS. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 11.-Clear and pleasant. The river rose eight inches last night, and has been rising steadily all day. It is reported at a stand at Lewisburg and falling at Fort Smith. The gauge here calls for twenty-six feet. The Town of Argenta, opposite this city, is entirely overflowed, including the depots of the Memphis & Little Rock and Fort Smith of the Memphis & Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroads. The river is three feet near the depot. On the opposite side plantations above and below are not entirely above danger of overflow. The levee of Seebward protecting over 1,000 acres of cotton and corn above the city broke this evening, submerging the whole. Old citizens say the present is as high a rise as ever known. The worst is not yet known. The river is higher by eighteen inches than last year.

OHIO. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW RICHMOND, Clermont Co., June 11.— Winter wheat is in bioon. Heads rather small.

Looking very promising. Oats and spring wheat need rain. Corn in bad condition.

Mostly replanted.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DEFIANCE, June 11.—The winter wheat pre-sents the most favorable appearance of any of the cereals, and the best for years. Oats are very short. Corn came poorly. Dry weather was

MISSOURI. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LESTERVILLE, Reynolds Co., June 11.—Winer wheat 10 per cent better than usual. Oats very good. Weather wet, water very high, and

it still rains.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Kirksville, Adair Co., June 11.—The season has been backward and wet. At present every thing growing finely. Farmers finished planting corn on the 6th inst. Wheat looks well.

THE RAILROADS.

FAST TRAINS.
The fallacy of the belief that fast trains are more dangerous than trains which run at the ordinary rate of speed has been clearly disoven by the running of the lightning trains of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the littsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroads. Both these lines started trains Sunday evening hich made the distance between Chicago and New York in the unprecedented time of twenty-five hours, and neither of these trains suffered the slighest mishap, nor were the bassengers ubjected to any discomforts whatever. On the

ontrary, they were unanimous in the testinony that they never had a pleasanter or easier ride before. There can be no doubt that if such trains were run permanently that they would continue to grow in public favor, and be better patronized than any other class of trains. The reason that the rail-

way managers are opposed to fast trains is not because they are much more expensive than ordinary passenger trains. These trains cannot stop at the smaller places and take local business. They have to depend entirely on the through business, which is not largeenough alone to pay expenses, especially as many people are afraid of fast trains on account of the immense speed, and profer to ride on ordinary trains, though it takes them longer to reach their destination. There is no cause, however, for this prejudice, for trains can run, as has been demonstrated, much laster during the summer months than during the winter months; A train, that makes but thirty miles in the winter is much more liable to meet with a seedent than a train which makes from lifty to sixty miles an hour in the summer. If the railroad, therefore, should continue to run extra fast trains for through traffle only during the summer months they would undoubtedly become remunerative and popular in the end, as the prejudice which has existed arainst them is a construction of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad which left the Yun Baren street depot at 4:40 p. m. Sunday evening, and he edoes not hesitate to say that if was the assisted and most comfortable railroad ride he has even that. The train was a splendid one and consisted of engine No. 26, the John Newell, which pulled the fast train in which Vanderbiit came West a short time ago from Elkbart to Chicago; the fine fast mail coach, Gov. Brough, two brand new day coaches, and the splendid Wagner sleeper, Odell. A large crowd of people were assembled at the depot, many of whom looked upon the train as a nine-day wonder. Contrary to expectation, quite a number of passengers availed themselves of the opportunity to take a fast ride. A few gentlemen came to the depot, satchel in hand, ready to take the train. They looked at the cars for a while, and then a the snorting and pulling locomotive, and finally their courage failed them. With solumn faces they retraced their steps and decided to w

Manager of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, has gone to Pittsburg to consult with the managers of his road. When he returns there will undoubtedly be some new developments.

The managers of the Michigan Central Railroad sent out a fast train at 1:30 p. m., as originally advertised. It is the intention of the managers of this road, however, to run their fast train on the same time as the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern as soon as the necessary arrangements have been completed.

The arrival of Vanderbilt in New York yesterday inspires some of the railroad managers with the hope that that gentleman will open negotiations by which the present war can be brought to a speedy close.

CLEVELAND, O., June 11.—The first fast train from Chicago on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, under the new schedule, passed here about 2 o'clock this morning, and arrived in Buffalo at 6:52 a. m., on time. The train left Chicago at 5:05 p. m., Columbus time, Sunday, making the running time from Chicago to Buffalo thirteen hours and forty-seven minutes.

ntes.

New York, June 11.—The fast train on the Lake Shore Road, which left Chicago Sanday evening, arrived here at 7 this evening, making the trip, including stoppages, in twenty-four hours and fifty-sight minutes. The average rate of speed was thirty-eight and one-half miles per hour.

VANDERBILT.

per hour.

PHILADBLPHIA, Pa., June 11.—The new fast train from Chicago on the Pennsylvania Rallroad arrived here at 4:25 p. m., and left for New York at 4:35 by the Delaware & Harrisburg. Fifteen minutes were lost, but were made up between Harrisburg and Philadelphia. New York, June 11.—The fast train from Chicago over the Pennsylvania Railroad arrived at Jersey City on time at 6:49 p. m.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 11.—William H. Vanderbilt was vainly interviewed to-day by a Times reporter. He said he did not think it necessary s present to say anything about the business upon which he went abroad. He had a very pleasant trip, and enjoyed it much. A number of business propositions had been made to him, as might be supposed, and all of them were connected with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. He did not care to say wha they were, as some might be accepted and other rejected. All that had been done was in th interest of the road, as he did not intend to make any arrangement of a private nature. The reporter said he had heard that Mr. Vanderbilt had gone to England to borrow some money. Mr. Vanderbilt looked puzzied, and asked whether it had been stated to wnat object the money was to be applied. Cornellus Vanderbilt smilingly replied that it was to pay the dividend. Mr. Vanderbilt laughed heartily at this, and said whatever his business had been and whatever plans he had made, would develop themselves in due time. Among other things, it was said Mr. Vanderbilt went to England for the purpose of coming to some agreement with Mrs. Horace F. Clark in regard to the settlement of his father's estate. The Hon Chauncey Depew told the reporter there was not the slightest foundation for the story. He was Mrs. Clark's attorney. Everything had been settled satisfactorily with that lady, and he had executed a full release, which had been signed by her from claims on the estate. interest of the road, as he did not intend to

EARNINGS. The New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle furnishes the following advance-shee of the gross earnings of the principal

roads in May: Chicago & Alton.
Chic. Mil. & St. Paul
Chic. Mil. & St. Paul
Cl. Mt. V. & Del. and brchs
Denver & Rio Grande.
Illinois Central (Ill. line).
Indianab. B. & Western.
Int. & Great Northern.
Miscouri Paggle

\$5, 189, 763 \$5, 805, 205 A NEW ROAD.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 11.—Art cles of Louis Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company were filed to day; capital stock, \$1,000,000; shares of \$50 each, with the privilege of ner asing said sum from time to time to a sum equal to the cost of constructing said railroad reserved. Directors, D. F. Whitcomb, J. H. Gardner, W. H. Miller, and Samuel Coner. The line commence near the Falls of the Ohio, in the County of Clark, running thence through the Counties of Floyd, Scott, Washington, Jackson, Lawrence, Green, Owen, and Clay, and terminating at Terre Haute, with a branch road commenc-ing at some point on the main line in the County of Washington, Orange, Martin, Daviess, and Knox to East St. Louis, a distance of 250 miles, with another branch road leading from some roint on the main line in the townfrom some point on the main line in the County of Jackson, running to Brownstown, a distance of fifteen miles, said railroad to have a total length of 415 miles.

TEA TRAINS. St. Lon's has been boasting considerably late-ly because a cargo of tea from San Francisco to New York had taken its way via that town, and beaten the time made previously via Chicago. Since that time, the Chicago & Northweste has brought here several trains and sent them forward via the Michigan Central to the East, all of which made better time than the St. Louis train. Lately another tea train passed over the Chicago & Northwestern which surpasses the Chicago & Northwestern which surpasses the time made by any route thus far. The train left San Francisco May 30 at 6 p. m., arrived at New York June 9 at 11:45 p. m., making the entire distance from San Francisco to New York in 9 days 5 hours and 45 minutes. The train passed over the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Northwestern, Michigan Central, Great Western, and New York Central Railroads.

GOULD AND DILLON. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OMAHA, Neb., June 11.—The Union Pacific

Cornet Band, composed of railroad employes, screnaded Gould and Dillon at the Grand Central Hotel this evoping. A Board of Trade tral Hotel this evoping. A Board of Trade Committee also interviewed them in regard to certain concessions asked for in case the stock-yards are built. The interview was satisfactory, and the stock-yards will probably be built at an early day. Gould and Dillon, who have been here three or four days attending to various matters, will go west on Wednesday to meet Engineer Evans, who has surveyed their Black Hills routes for a contemplated branch. They will decide in a few days what route they will select.

S. L., 1. M. & S.

St. Louis, Mo., June 11.—The decision of Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, and Baring Bros. & Co., of London, for the appointment of a Receiver for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which has been anxiously looked for for some days past, reached here by mail from Leavenworth to-night. The application for a Receiver is denied, the evidence not being sufficient in the judgment of the Coart to justify the appointment of one, or to interfere with the present management of the road.

STRIKING MINERS.
POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 11.—Eleven hundred employes in seven collieries of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Companies have struck against a eduction of wages. Porrsville. Pa., June 11.-This afternoon, as mass-meeting of striking miners at Lans.ord, committee was appointed to accertain the amount of reduction proposed. The collieries were all idle there to-day.

EXPIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The execution of George W. Fletcher, for the murder of James Hanley in November, 1875, took place at Moyamensing prison at 10 o'clock to-day.

RADWAYS

BADWAY'S READY READAP.

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement and Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cure for Every Pain. It was the First and is the

Only Pain Remedy IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES

RADWAY'S READY RELIE WILL Afford Instant Ease.

nflammation of the Kidneys, I tion of the Bladder, Inflammatic Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowals, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothashe, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chillblains, and Frost Rita.

and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in the minutes, cure Cramps, Palna, Sour Stomach Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysenter, to c., Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWATT READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water we prevent sickness or palns from change of water. It was the many the property of the party of the property of the party of the par

FEVER and AGUE Fever and Ague cored for afty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever ague, and all other malarious, bullous, scaries, typical ague, and all other malarious, continues, and other fevers (nided by kadway fill) and the scaries of th

DR. RADWAY'S

acid. Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Decases, Headsche, Constipation, Construction, Dyspepsia, Billouaneas, Bilious Fever, Indiammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscoers. Warranted to effects positive curs. Parely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or delicertons drugs.

Conscipation, Inward Piles, Fuliness of the Bloed in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nanses, Hearthara, Disgust of Food, Fuliness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eruptions, Sinking or Flutterings in the Picothis Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Sufficient Stomach, Swimming of the Heart, Choking or Sufficient Science of the Heart, Choking or Sufficient Science of the Stomach, Swimming of the Heart, Choking or Sufficient Science of the Skin and Kyes, Falls in the Side, Chest, Field, and Sudden Flushes of Heart, Invarian Stomach, Swimming of the Afew Choking of the Skin and Kyes, Falls in the Side, Chest, Field, Swimming of the Afew Choking of the Skin and Kyes, Falls in the Side, Chest, Field, Swimming of the Skin and Kyes, Falls in the Side, Chest, Field, Swimming of the Skin and Kyes, Falls in the Side, Chest, Field, Swimming of the Skin and Kyes, Falls in the Side, Chest, Field, Swimming of the Skin and Kyes, Falls in the Side, Chest, Field, Swimming of the Skin and Kyes, Falls in the Side, Chest, Field, Swimming of the Skin and Kyes, Falls in the Skin and Swimming of the Skin and Kyes, Falls in the Skin and Swimming of the Skin and Kyes, Falls in the Skin and Swimming of the Skin and Kyes, Falls in the Skin and Swimming of the Skin and Kyes, Falls in the Skin and Swimming of the Skin an

Of Ten Years' Growth Oured by DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES. I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowels for Ten Years.

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovarian and Howels for Ten Years.

ANN ARRON, Dec. 27, 1875.—Dr. RADWAY! This others may be benefited, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovarian downers of the part of the pa ind my prayer is that it may be as made of the cothers as it has been to me.

(Signed)

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bound of me, with the exception of what was sent to have you. I may say that her statement is correct whomas qualification. (Signed)

Druggist and Chemist, Ann Arvon when.

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is, and has been for many years, wall known to us, and the facts therein stated are undoubtedly and undeshably correct. Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins will believe her statement.

(Signed)

ENJ. D. OCCKER. BENJ. D. COCKER.
MARY COCKER.
MARY B. FOND.
E B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofuls or Syphilitie, Hereditary or Contagious, he is seated in the Langu or Stomach, Shin or Bones, Flesh or Nerres, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Backing Dry Cough, Canoerous Affections, Syphilitic Compiaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dysposits, Water Brank, Tie Dolorents, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcenskin and Hip Diseases, Hercurial Diseases, Fernis Compiaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Sait Bhesm, Bronthitis, Consumption, Kainey, Biadder, Liver Compiaints, etc. PRICE, 31 PRE BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggista. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

Read " False and True." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO... No. 53 JURRENT G

THE SPHINXES OF THE SPHINAES OF
You have read of those ghastly
Sung in the legends of yore,
The Sphina, with her unsolved.
The cannibal M notaur,
And the wise and raliant heroes
whom Heaven ordained to sla
These gluttons, and drive the
Who wrought them their spell
will tell you of two such Pows
Who fed, in this very year,
On the children, not of Athens,
But a city far more near.

But a city far more near.

The Black Demon dwelt in the cwhere squalor and want about the hid in the reeking cellars. In crowded garrets was found; And often in stately mansions. And temples which mocked the with pomp of ignorant worship. Sat winking his frowsy eyes. But his breath, like a rattling we through the city, roaring, pas and madness, or death-like and six eleves from the forests when Autumn loses her heat; Men cast the fruits of their labout on the Black Flend's beautiful to the state of the latter of the latter of their labout on the Black Flend's beautiful the state of their labout on the Black Flend's beautiful the state of their labout on the Black Flend's beautiful the state of their labout on the Black Flend's beautiful the state of their labout of their

Then the Red Flend passed th Then the Red Fiend passed thro
Afloat on the silent air.
Cheered on by the bitter walling
Of spirits rent with despair,—
The faint, choking gaspe of you
Their crying in bitter pain,—
The long, black fullerals windin
In his victorious train.
Above the new-occupied gravery:
In clouds which fained down w
He swept off at last triumphant.
To come back with the coming

To come back with the conting

For those whom he spoiled, they

That the Black Flend cleared h
and the last of these sends turke

Wherever the first bears sway.

Ah! yet bus a happier era

Lies surely, surely ahead,

When Knowledge, the great rede

Shall slay the Black Flend and i EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 31, 187

SASTERN-WAR ORTI The varied way of spelling th sian and Turkish places arises the Russian and Turks have all little resemblance to those of and consequently each writer place cannot give it its native would if writing of a French, Gor Italian place, and must reprof it by those of letters in his o hat, when a German, a Fre aveler writes of a place, each what he important fortified city when an Englishman attempt name as it sounds to him he chook," or "Roostchooz," git the sound heard in "took," I have not been a chook to him he chook, but he was not been a constant to him he chook to him

in the same way spells it "Ro the Germans, who always pron our "oo," but sound "ch" if "Routchouk," "Rusczuck,"
This, however, is not so bad the "Routehous," "Nuscauck,
This, however, is not so bad a
for any one can tell what place
matter how variously it is spelle
we give to "j" is not heard in all
sen European tongues. The mo
nounce it like "y," except the
fuguese, who pronounce it like a
rather "zh"—the sound "s" tak
are." In Spanish it is sounded
the Russians, Turks, Poles, and t
erally have the sound, and, when
pean writers try to represent it to
they resort to very queer combit
ters. The Germans usually
"dsch," and the French "dzh."
amerk is spelled by the first Dsch
by the second Dzhoulemark.
Dobroodja, which the Russians wi
force their way across the Dan
mouth, is spelled also Dobrudse
Dobruje, and Dobruza.

A still worse high mix is observ
to "b," "f," "u," "w," and "w,
are interchangeable, and seem
each other without any restraint.
this true of "b," "f," and "v," "
be used with perfect indifference f
Thus we have "Sevastopol," or
"Serbia," or "Servia;" "Kischen
inev," "Kiceeneu," "Kischen,"
As the Germana have been most
tributing to our knowledge of Ru
key, there is a prevalence of the G
spelling the names of places, and
in the maps prepared of the our

HAWKEYE DOT A Burlington physician is so study of the Eastern war that orders war mapplications for loc The rage for yellow trimming woman often look as though slapped her on top of the head

When you look at a young m endeavoring to peer over the top ing collar, you cannot for the life the impression that he has got side down.

It doesn't do a bit of good to go and stand on the river-bank, an gorgeous sunset, and talk abou beauties of Nature, to a man who down on a custard-pie.

It's getting about far enough alo son for a woman to trade off a \$45 a \$6 pair of beaver gloves for a plaster-of-Paris dogs, and a white blue eyes, Vandyke-brown hair, relub feet.

Let's see, is this day for the Tu ture Ardahan! No, this is Satu Russian day. All right, then: the the Turks to recapture Ardahan with terrific slaughter. The Russ torloss at all points.

What a flood of reminiscences it a young man's mind, these bain June mornings, while he is huntin come upon a diary, and read on only written force, under the daw. I will never again touch a single intoxicating liquor. This day sees the chains of a habit that—," etc he laughs grimly or maybe he does all, but he keeps searching around i litz powder all the same.

SOME GENTLEMEN-FAR
New York Letter to Rochester Det
Secretary Evarts' Vermont farm haust the best part of his inco seventy head of cattle, 200 sheep, size and twenty-five swine The extension acres. Last year 300 tons of h costing the proprietor not much double the market price. More bushels of corn were raised at an of 50 cents a pound, and, therefore, of good quality. His pork is est cents a pound, and chickens at \$3 a Beecha last. Beecher last year raised about li Beecher last year raised about 16 of onions on his Peckskill farm. T \$1.50 s bushel, according to estimat market in this city was \$1, any one much he made. Beecher can send New York market at 50 cents a por raise oats at as low a mark as \$2 at butter is reckoned at \$1.25 a pound, at 75 cents a dozen. Ee cleared \$4 uring last winter, and if he maintaincome he will be abie to continue for Gough lectures five times a weeking \$200. He has a farm in Worcest one time contained 175 acres. He dren, but his expenses are very he bring toatters in a sinug shape, he off his land, and reduced the facres, which is as extensive come will admit. A few year wife, who was a Yankee gritook to raise fancy fowls, which are very profitable. Sho got up a wariety, and at a rather reasonable the Shanghais did not cost more that The Cochin Chinas were a little contains could be ra ed at from After stocking the plate with these Gough, it is said, found that if the kept up he would "be obliged" to Sundays as well as oh week-days living. When it costs \$15 to winter man needs a good income. The therefore, changed; the fowls were and regular crops were tried with a sunday and regular crops were tried with cost and regular crops were tried with a sunday and regular crops were tried with a sunday contains the fowls were and regular crops were tried with a sunday contains the fowls were and regular crops were tried with a sunday contains the fowls were and regular crops were tried with a sunday contains the fowls were and regular crops were tried with the cost of the fowls were and regular crops were tried with the cost of the fowls were and regular crops were tried with the cost of the fowls were and regular crops were tried with the cost of the fowls were and regular crops were tried with the cost of the fowls were and regular crops were tried with the cost of the fowls were and regular crops were tried with the cost of the fowls were and regular crops were tried with the cost of the cost of the fowls were and regular crops were tried with th

AY'S READY REMPAP.

THE SPHINXES OF CHICAC
You have read of those ghastly monsters
Sung in the legends of yore,
The Sphinx, with her unsolved riddle,
The cannibal Minotaur,
And the wise and valiant heroes
whom Heaven ordained to slay
These plattons, and drive the demons,
Who wrought them their spells, away.
I will tell you of two such Powers,
Who fed, in this very year,
On the children, not of Athena,
But a city far more near.

But a city far more near.

The Black Demon dwelt in the city,
Where squalor and want abound;
He hid in the reeking cellars,
In crowded garrets was found;
And temples which mocked the skie.
With pomp of ignorant worship,
Sat winking his drowsy eyes.
But his breath, like a rattling whirlwind,
Through the city, roaring, paased,
and madness, or death-like stapor,

Through the city, roaring, passed, and madness, or death-like stupor,

Seized all who suffered the blast. And, like leaves from the forests shaken When Autumn loses her heat,

Men cast the fruits of their labor pown under the Black Fiend's feet.

Then the Red Flend passed through the city,

Afoat on the silent air.

Chered on by the bitter wailing
Of spirits rent with despair,

The faint, choking gasps of young cnildren,
Their crying in bitter pain,

The long, black funerals winding
to blavictorious train.

The long, black rulerias which in his victorious train.

Above the new-occupied graveyards, in clouds which rained down with tears, its swept off at last triumphant.

To come back with the coming years.

That the Black Fiend cleared his way, and the last of these fiends lurketh Wherever the first bears sway.

All yet hos a happier era Lies surely, surely ahead, when Knowledge, the great redeemer, Shall slay the Black Fiend and the Red.

For those whom he spoiled, they know not yet That the Black Fiend cleared his way,

Est Claire, Wis., May 31, 1877. C. L. JAMES.

EASTERN-WAR ORTHOGRAPHY.

Toledo Blade.

The varied way of spelling the names of Rus-

sin and Turkish places arises from the fact that the Russian and Turks have alphabets that bear little resemblance to those of Wastern

would if writing of a French, German, Spanish, or Italian place, and must represent the sound

by those of letters in his own tongue. S that, when a German, a French, or an English traveler writes of a place, each spells it different from what the other does. For instance, there

is the important fortified city of Ruschuk.
When an Englishman attempts to write the
name as it sounds to him he spells it "Roos-

chook," or "Roostchooz," giving the "oo" the sound heard in "took." The Frenchman

the same way spells it "Roustchouk;" while

the Germans, who always pronounce "u" ike our "oo," but sound "ch" like a soft "k," spellit "Rustchuk;" and other travelers spell

a "Routchouk," "Rusczuck," "Rustcuk."

This, however, is not so bad as some other

spelling the names of places, and this appears in the maps prepared of the country. Most of our telegraphic news now reaches us through German sources, and consequently the German way of spelling prevails there, too.

A Burlington physician is so absorbed in the study of the Eastern war that he frequently

orders war mapplications for local pains.

The rage for yellow trimmings makes lovely

roman often look as though somebody had slapped her on top of the head with a hard-fried egg.

When you look at a young man who is vainly

ing collar, you cannot for the life of you resist

the impression that he has got his shirt on up-side down.

It doesn't do a bit of good to go to a picnic, said stand on the river-bank, and admire the correous sunset, and talk about the tender bantles of Nature, to a man who has just sat town on a custard-pic.

li's getting about far enough along in the sea-ten for a woman to trade off a \$45 overcoat and a \$6 pair of beaver gloves for a pair of 80-cent blaster-of-Paris dogs, and a white angel with blue eyes, Vandyke-brown hair, red wings, and dub feet.

Let's see, is this day for the Turks to recapture Ardahan? No, this is Saturday—this is Sussian day. All right, then: the attempt of the Turks to recapture Ardahan was repulsed was terrife slaughter. The Russians are victories at all points.

resemblance to those of Western Errope, consequently each writer who mentions a cannot give it its native spelling, as he

e to Twenty Minutes

ONE HOUR one Suffer with Pain.

WAY'S EADY RELIEF

or Every Pain. Pain Remedy

NE TO TWENTY MINUTES

'S READY RELIE

WILL I Instant Ease.

of the Kidneys, Inflamma-lladder, Inflammation of the Iumps. Congestion of the Sore Throat, Difficult ing. Palpitation of Heart, Hysterics, Diphtheris, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Chiliblains, and Frost Bits of the Ready Relief to the part or

R and AGUE

RADWAY'S ATING PILLS

antly coated with sweet gum symptoms resulting from of the Stornach, Nausea, Hearthura-nilhoss of Weight in the Stornach, aking or Flutterings in the Fit of the ng of the Head, Hurried and Difficult ings as the Heart, Choking or Suffi-hen in a Lyin Posture, Dimness of isa before the sight, Fever and Duli betterney of Parspiration, Yolinda, and Eyes, Falus in the Sing, Chock, as Flushies of Heas, Burning in the

lears' Growth Cured by VAY'S REMEDIES

Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries awels for Ten Years.

c. 27, 1875.—Dr. Radway: That dittel, I make this statement: arian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowliting the best of the best of the best of the best of the the best of the things of of thi them. But many, are rather them. Hem. Besoivent, two boxes of toxes of the Relief. I used these toxes of the Relief. I used these themes to determine to persent the relief to the Resolvent, two boxes of the Fills. Before they twenty-swe pounds. He medicine until I was sure that I took the medicine doubt for that time lost forty-skep bounds. I took the medicine doubt for the tession of the tess

What a flood of reminiscences it brings upon a young man's mind, these balmy, beautiful sum mornings, while he is hunthing around the bureau in the morning for a Seidlitz powder, to come upon a diary, and read on the first and only written place, under the date of Jan. 1:

"I will never again touch a single drop of any intoleating liquor. This day sees me free from the chains of a habit that—," etc., and maybe be laughs grimly or maybe he doesen't laugh at all, but he keeps searching around for that Seidlitz powder all the same. SOME GENTLEMEN-FARMERS, New York Letter to Rochester Democrat.

cretary Evarts' Vermont farm is said to exit the best part of his income. He has mrs. E. C. BIBBINS.
es the above certificate, is the
sted you to send medicine in
sea above started were hought
on of what was sent to her by
statement is correct without a
L. S. LERCI
Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich. seventy head of cattle, 200 sheep, sixteen horses, secury head of cattle, 200 sheep, sixteen horses, and twenty-five swine. The extent of land is 200 acrea. Last year 200 tons of hay were cut, costing the proprietor not much more than double the market price. More than 2,000 bushels of corn were raised at an estimate loss of 20 cents a pound, and, therefore, ought to be of good quality. His pork is estimated at 20 cents a pound, and chickens at \$3 a pair.

Bescher last year raised about 15,000 bushels of onions on his Peckskill farm. They cost him \$1.50 a bushel, according to estimate, and as the BENJ. D. COCKER. MARY COCKER. MARY B. FOND, E B. POND.

1.50 s bushel, according to estimate, and as the carret in this city was \$1, any one can see how si.50 a bushel, according to estimate, and as the carret in this city was \$1, any one can see how much be made. Beecher can send beef to the new lork market at 50 cents a pound, and can rise ests at as low a mark as \$2 a bushel. His letter is reckoned at \$1.25 a pound, and his eggs at 75 cents a dozen. He cleared \$40,000 by lecturing last winter, and if he maintains such an aroune he will be able to continue farming. Gough lectures five times a week, his fee being \$200. He has a farm in Worcester, which at one time contained 175 acres. He has no children, but his expenses are very heavy, and, to him matters in a saug shape, he sold a part of his land, and reduced the farm to 125 cres, which is as extensive as his increase will admit. A few years ago his will, who was a Yankee girl, undersect to raise fancy fowls, which some say are very profitable. She got up a very nice will admit. A few years ago his will, who was a Yankee girl, undersect to raise fancy fowls, which some say are very profitable. She got up a very nice will, and at a rather reasonable expense, for a financial could be rated at from \$25 to \$40. After slocking the place with these rare birds, found, it is said, found that if they were to be a farmed when it costs \$15 to winter a chicken a maneed a good income. The system was, sensore, changed; the fowls were abolished, at ragular crops were tried with decided suc-

CURRENT GOSSIP. cess. As long as Gough's ryedoes not cost more than \$5 per bushel, and the other crops are kept at an equally reduced rate, his present income will enable him to live in a very decent manner. There is nothing like a farming life for men who have plenty of money. THE SPHINXES OF CHICAGO.

SLAM, BANG, WHIZ! .

That the Fourth of July is rapidly approaching, any one looking into the store-windows can easily perceive, fireworks being already displayed to attract Young America's eyes. A box of crackers can be bought in China for about 75 crackers can be bought in China for about 75 cents, the cost of transporting which around the Horn is 25 cents per box (forty packs in a box). On reaching this port fire-crackers pay a higher duty than any ware entering the port—about \$1.33½, gold. In this city a very large trade is done in this line, prominent houses shipping the crackers to every State this side of the Rocky Mountains. The toy pistol has the next largest sale, 300.000,000 percussion care before used crackers to every State this side of the Rocky Mountains. The toy pistol has the next largest sale, 300,000,000 percussion caps being used. These caps are of domestic make, and keep many hundreds of people employed during the entire year. The caps consist of a little powder and gravel placed between two shells of paper. They were formerly manufactured in France and Germany. The foreign make, however, was rather clumsy. Now they are made in the United States, and very much cheaper. There are sixteen important factories for the make of pyrotechnics in the United States, being situated all over the country. These factories turn out work costing from 25 cents to \$10,000. Previous to the War the trade was very large, and is now somewhat recuperating. The Government has collected over \$5,000,000 duty on Chinese crackers within the last thirteen years. Of the principal articles manufactured in the United States, rockets, Roman candles, wheels, bengolas, or colored lights, etc., are more generally known. A few years ago these articles were clumsily constructed; now they are very neatly done. The principal chemicals used are powder, charcoal, sulphur, saltpetre, shellac, and other things known only to the trade. Owing to the animosity of the authorities towards these smaller articles, it is thought that a much larger trade will be done in large pieces. Promiuent houses are now shipping these goods from New York in all directions, and expect to do about as much business as last year. The prices from last year vary but little.

THE WELSH LANGUAGE SPOKEN. The very tune of the Welsh language—that one never-varying sing-song into which every Welsh preacher breaks when he warms to his subject—must be the living echo of the adora-tion of the Druids, descended without the slightest change. It is the first note of a scale, the second, and the minor third; and it goes up, and falls, goes up, and falls, a perfect chant there, set in the midst of speaking, used by every singer the same, unconsciously, apparently, as if from the mere habit of tradition. The every singer the same, unconsciously, apparently, as if from the mere habit of tradition. The tone of prayer, too, before this chant is reached, is quite the poetry of self-abasement. "O Arglwydd!" a rough Welsh quarryman will exclaim, low on his knees, struggling for the inspiration that shall carry the hearts of some thirty or forty fellow-worshipers with him. Arglwydd is the Welsh for Lord, pronounced Argloo uth; and the Welshman will repeat it, "O Argloo-uth! O Argloo-uth!" in the posture of an Oriental, and with all the fervor. In the church-service, the words, "Lord, have mercy upon us," sound Ar-gloo-uth, trig ar hah oor toom! (standing, "O Arglwydd trugarha wrthym!"), and they come with an effect singularly fine. It is no less striking to bear the shorter of the Ten Cammandments: Thou shalt not kill, Na ladd; Thou shalt not steal, Na ladratta; emphasis being in the very shortness, like a sword's swift cut. If the knglish eye, too, rests upon some Scriptural terms, it will be reminced of a nearer Orientalism, Greece. The Coriothians are called the Coriothiad, the Ephesians the Ephesiad, Christian is Christion, cherub is cerub (the chard, purple is porphor, diamond is adamant, a jot is lot, Job is Slob, and other well-known Biblical names,—loan, lago, Pedr. George and Charles, too (without mentioning scores of others), become Siors and larlies; the genius of the Welsh language having made no provision for the soft sound of chand jor g. Other examples of this are given in Siapan or Japan; in siasmin for jasmine; in siaced for jacket; in sicreyn for jerkin.

This, however, is not so bad as some others, for my one can tell what place is meant, no matter how variously it is spelled. The sound we give to 'j' is not heard in any of the Western European tougues. The most of them prosonee it like "y," except, the French and Porniquese, who pronounce it like a hard "sh," or niher "sh,"—the sound "s" takes in "pleasure". In Spanish it is sounded like "h." But the Russians, Turks, Poles, and the Selavs generally have the sound, and, when Western Europea, whiters try to represent it to their readers, they resort to very queer combinations of letters. The Germans usually write it with "dish," and the French "dzh." Thus, Joolamerk is spelled by the and Descoutemark, and by the second Dzboulemark. The vilayet of Debroodja, which the Russians will enter if they force their way across the Danube near its mouth, is spelled also Dobrudscha, Dobrobja, Debraje, and Dobruza.

Astill worse high mix is observable in regard to "h," "f," "q," "v," and "w," all of which restorted their with the interchangeable, and seem to be used for each other without any restraint. Especially is like true of "b," "f," and "v," which seem to be used for each other without any restraint. Especially is like true of "b," "f," and "v," which seem to be used to be used with perfect indifference for each other. Thus we have "Sevastopol," or "Sebastopol;" "Serbia," or "Servia;" "Kischenew." "Kischen DANIEL WEBSTER AND FAME. After President Tyler's second veto of a bill to charter a bank of the United States, every member of his Cabinet, save Mr. Webster, in-dignantly resigned. The Whigs tried their lev-el best to loosen his grip on the State Depart-ment, but all their efforts were unavailing. Then they came down on him like a thousand of brick. They denounced him with the variations. About this time an enthusiastic admirer called brick. They denounced him with the variations. About this time an enthusiastic admirer called to see him. Finding him in a gloomy mood, he exclaimed: "Mr. Webster, you ought not to be gloomy about anything; your fame is made." "Fame!" replied Webster, "and much for fame." Whereupon he told the following story: He said he was traveling in a railway car on a certain occasion, and it so happened that he was seated by the side of a very old gentleman. He soon found out that this old gentleman was a citizen of New Hampshire, and lived in Mr. Webster's native town. He asked the old man if he knew the Webster family up there. "O, yes," responded the octogenarian. "Old Mr. Webster and I were bosom friends in his lifetime." "Well, what has become of his children?" inquired Mr. Webster. The old man answered: "Why, there's 'Zekiel. he's the greatest lawver in New Hampshire, and one of the greatest in the country." He then took up the daughters and toid whom they had married, and how well they had married, and finished his account of the family without mentioning the name of Daniel. "Were those all the children?" asked Mr. Webster. The old man answered in the affirmative. "Are you sure that there was not a boy named Daniel?" inquired Mr. Webster. "Daniel, Daniel, Daniel

MILITARY RIOT ABOUT A KISS. A serious disturbance occurred at Southsea, Eng., on Easter Monday evening. As is usual on Easter Monday, the common was crowded with soldiers and sallors engaged in various holiday sports. At one corner a great number were playing at kiss in the ring, and during the game a soldier belonging to the first battalion of the Sixtieth Rifles happened to kiss a girl with whom a marine artilleryman was keeping company. A fight ensued between the two soldiers. A secend rifleman interfered for the protection of his colleague, whereupon three other still eryman took part in the affirm protection of his colleague, whereupon three other artillerymen took part in the affray. The marine artillerymen at first largely outnumbered the riflemen, but a number of the latter soon came to the rescue from the Clarence Barracks, where they were quartered. The fight then became general, and waist-belts being freely used, some serious wounds were inflicted upon the heads and faces of the beligerents. The efforts of the police being unavailing, strong pickets of the Rifles and the Twenty-first Fusileers were brought to the ground, by whom several or the Killes and the Twenty-first Fusifiers were brought to the ground, by whom several captures were made and peace was restored. An artilleryman received a bayonet wound in the head while endeavoring to rescue a companion from the custody of the pickets.

SPLIT AWAY. New York World.

"I should like 'n oyster," said William Driscoll, a rather well-dressed but intoxicated young man, last Wednesday evening, as he staggered up to the counter of an oyster-saloon in Beventh averue.

"Stew!" asked Henry Smith, who stood belied the counter harmoning the highlyes.

"Stew?" asked Henry Smith, who stood behind the counter hammering the bivalves.

"I want mor'n two; you just split'em open and I'll eat'em."

Accordingly Henry Split and William ate until, with tired arm and perspiring brow, the splitter laid down his weapon at the one hundred and aftieth oyster and remonstrated.

"You'll kill yourself!" said he; "take a rest."

"Certainly take the rest; that's what I'll do; split away, young feller!"

"But," said Henry, hesitating, "suppose you pay me a dollar on account, you know?"

William then became angry; he threw oystershells at Henry and kicked up a tremendous row. A policeman was called, and the roystering oyster-destroyer was locked up in a cell. In an hour Henry was avenged—William howled for a doctor; his supper did not agree with him.

AN AWFUL STRUGGLE. A stranger with a weak back walked into a drug store the other day and said he wanted the strongest kind of a mustard plaster. With a flendish grin the clerk built up a terrible mixture and passed it out. That night the inmates of the botel were startled from their slumbers by loud cries in Room 57. When the door was burst open they found the stranger wrestling with that mustard plaster in Graco-Roman style. Fint the plaster had thrown him twice,

and was now thumping him against the wall preparatory to drawing him through the tran-som. It took two policemen to separate the THE COURTS. Arguments in the Newberry Case Ended-Record of Judgments and New Suits. The arguments on the demurrer to the bill in the case of the Newberry heirs against the

trustees of the Newberry estate were concluded yesterday and taken under advisement by Judge Williams. Mr. Isham occupied the greater part ment, and Mr. Dexter then occupied a few mo-ments in adding to the flood of erudition which he had poured out on the case. Messrs. Isham and Boutell are to have a week within which to file written briefs or lists of authorities which are to be handed to Messrs. Dexter and McCagg. The latter are then to have a week to exar The latter are then to have a week to examine them and prepare counter briefs, all of which are then to be given to the Judge to be digested by him—if possible. A decision will not there-fore be reached, in all probability, for a mont n.

THE BARK BOARD OF TRADE.

Up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the jury in the case of McGraw ys. The Mercantile insurance Company had not agreed, though they had been out over fifty-four hours. One of them sent in a communication yesterday asking if it was dishonorable or illegal for one juror to give up to the majority. The Judge replied that it was neither dishonorable nor illegal, but that each juror should decide according to his convictions. The plaintiff's counsel draws the inference that the jury stand il to 1 in his favor.

DIVORCES. THE BARK BOARD OF TRADE.

Judge Moore vesterday granted a decree of divorce to Harriet M. L. Hewgill from Henry P. Hewgill. She proved that her husband married her in Canath July 7, 1873, but deserted her a few weeks afterwards. He came to this city, where he fell in with a Fannie Baker, said to be sister of Col. Valentine Baker of London notoriety, and married her. The deserted wife began to make inquiries with a view of prosecuting him for bigamy, and he left here with Mrs. Hewgill No. 2 and went to Europe, probably to meet his talented brother-in-law. Mrs. Hewgill obtained a decree on the ground of adultery and descrition. DIVORCES.

obtained a decree on the ground of adultery and descrtion.

Judge Moore also made James Monaghan happy by freeing him from his matrimonial bonds with his wife Catherine. He showed that she had been for five or six years past in the habit of getting drunk nearly every day, abusing her children, and on one occasion putting one of them in the stove to burn her up.

Judge Farwell granted a divorce to Mary J. Robertson from Andrew Robertson on the ground of desertion.

TEMS.

Judge McAllister is engaged with the condemnation case of the City vs. Olcott and others, to condemn a triangular strip of land, to widen the river, on the west side of the river just north of Harrison-street bridge, having a base of sixty-four feet on Harrison, and running horthward to a point on the river about 200 feet. The principal parties interested are

W. B. Ogden, E. A. Doolittle, and Samuel

W. B. Ogden, E. A. Doolittle, and Samuel Hines.

Judge Rogers is hearing the suit of Richard P. Collins vs. The City of Chicago, brought to recover damage for injuries received in October, 1874, by falling through the sidewalk on the corner of Throop and Van Buren streets.

In the case of the Berkshire Life-Insurance Company vs. St. John's Episcopal Church, before Judge Blodgett yesterday, a verdict was rendered for the defendant.

Judge Williams is engaged in the consideration of the Walker cases, and will do no business in court until Saturday.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Nebemiah Hawkins, a contractor at No. 153 Monroe street, went into voluntary bankruptey yesterday. His secured debts foot up \$10,150, the securities being worth \$1,000, and the unsecured debts amount to \$100,053.54. No assets. The petition was sent to the Register.

sets. The petition was sent to the Register.
In the case of W. A. Lowell & Co., an order

In the case of W. A. Lowell & Co., an order was made allowing the horses belonging to the firm to be sold for \$200.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of M. H. Stevenson.

The second dividend meeting in the case of Jonathan C. Mitchell was continued to June 19.

Assignees will be elected at 10 a. m. to-day for Payson E. Mahnew and 'Alexander Bengley.

SUPPRINCE COURTEE IN BRIDER.

JUDGE BLOGETT—Unlimited call, beginning at No. 93, Chambers vs. French. No case on trial. JUDGE GARY—97, 109½, 103, 104, 106 to 113, 115 to 122, inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—Assists Judge Gary. No. 8, 705, Burroughs vs. Carroll. on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—16, 17, 18. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—5et case 319½, and calendar Nos. 62½, 65, and 75. No. 53, Collins vs. City. on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—82, 91, 95, 98, 100, 102, 104, 107, 108, 109, 110, 116, 118 to 128, inclusive, except 123 and 124.

JUDGE FARWELL—Set case 1672, Free vs. Graham. bam.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—No business until Saturday.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—No business until Saturday.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—E. A. Johnes vs. Louis Fehling, \$22.00.—Berthold Loewenthal vs. Frederick Luceneburg, \$898.25.—James G. McBean vs. John C. Long, \$107.15.

JUDGE GART—Oliver M. Hodges et al. vs. Henry M. Curtis, \$114.75.—National Bank of Illinois vs. The Prairie Farmer Company, \$253.90.—Joseph Richmend vs. John W. Varley, \$594.

JUDGE JAMESON—Mary S. Andrews vs. George and David Gillespie: verdict, \$160.90. and motion for new trial.—Same vs. Same, \$160.60.—A. B. Meeker et al. vs. The Pittsburg Bolt Company, \$2,415.—Nannie Wilder vs. Robert Leitch, \$452.-84.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Ossian Guthrie et al. vs. F. Lucheburg, \$691.36.—Ada Nelson vs. Emil G. Herz, \$259.46.

CURRENT OPINION. Gail Hamilton is going for the theologians in a volume with the title, "What Think Ye of Christ"—Graphic.—Before answering we would like to know what Mr. Blaine thinks .-Boston Post (Dem.). Gail Hamilton's letters on "Civil-Service Re-

form" disgrace herself, and her relative, Mr. Blaine, and, in publishing them with such a relish, the New York Tribune violates journalistic comity. The letters are loaded with venom, and only show where Mr. Blaine's spite would like to accomplish injury it is incompetent to inflict .- Waterbury (Conn.) American (Kep.).

It is pleasing to hear that Senator Spencer, of Alabama, is displeased with the Administration of R. B. Hayes. The truth is, Hayes is not the of R. B. Hayes. The blanks.—The bighest kind of man that Spencer likes.—The became compliment Hayes has had since he became President was paid him by Ben Butler, who beautifully said: "I have no influence with this Administration."—Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

(Ind. Rep.).

If Gen. Butler will persist in writing private and confidential letters to his friends, who are sure to print them, he should not draw upon his vivid imagination for his facts, or pervert history for the sake of finding a grievance against the powers that be. If he wants to attack the Administration of President Hayes, his warlike title would suggest that he should do it manufully and openly, and not in an underhand manuer build his opposition upon a foundation of falsehoods.—New York Evening Mail (Rep.).

foundation of falsehoods.—New York Evening Mail (Rep.).

As long as a white man is allowed to stir up strife, there will be contention and dissatisfaction. Whenever they "retire their pretensions," we will have peace. Will they do so peaceably, or do they intend to force violence! Violence is sure to follow whenever they malign the whites and attempt to allenate the negroes from us. Whenever a head of this sort shows itself, it will be only service to one's country to cut it off. Since the death of Jo Crews, in Laurens, there has been no trouble in that county, and there would be none here either if it were not for a few fomenters of strife; and, if they do not desist hereafter, they will be death severely with—Abbeville (S. U.) Press (Fire Eating Dem.).

Candor compels us to say, and we say it with

Press (Fire Eating Dem.).

Candor compels us to say, and we say it with profound regret, that the killing of Mr. Chisolm and his son and daughter, and the killing of Gilmer and McCleiland, were brutal and cold-blooded murders, wholly without justification. The Kemper murders have been condemned from one end of the land to the other, and by none more emphatically than by the Democratic press. This, however, is not enough. The people of Mississippi owe it to themselves to investigate the whole affair, in order that they who are shown to be guilty may be swiftly and sufficiently punished. This is a duty imposed on the State. It is not a matter with which the President can interfere. The Government of Mississippi is in the hands of Democrata. There was ho manner of doubt

that Mr. Chisolm and the other persons accused of killing Gully would have been quickly tried, and that neither court nor jury would be prejudiced in their favor. There was not the excuse which could have been found while the State was in Radical hands, that a Republican could not be convicted, however flagrant his offense. There was no need to seek an extra-judicial remedy. It is necessary now to prove to the country that Mississippi justice is blind, and holds the scales with even hands whether Democrats or Republicans be the culprits. Unless this be done, without halting or hesitation, Mississippi will remain under a cloud for years to come, and will bear a reputation for violence and lawlessness foreign to the temper and nature of her people.—Charleston (S. C.) Ness and Courier (Dem.).

ness foreign to the temper and nature of her people.—Charleston (S. C.) Ness and Courier (Dem.).

The restoration of the silver dollar is demanded as a matter of justice between conflicting interests, and to the people generally. The substitution of the single for the double standard has benefited no class except the holders and the producers of gold. Of course, since the demonetization of silver, the demand for gold has been increased, and hence its price has necessarily advanced. One effect of this could but be to increase the difficulties in the way of the resumption of specie-payment, and delay it. And all the interests of the country demand that specie-payment be resumed at the earliest day. With resumption will come stability and certainty to values. Prices will then be fixed upon a standard of real value, and not of credit or confidence as now.—Demor Tribune (Rep.).

In times like these, a public man should find other occupation than that of seeking to embarrass an Administration working for the public good, and we cannot understand Gen. Butler's later effort as meaning anything else. He has done great service in his day and time, and we have applauded him for it. But he wholly misunderstands his mission if he supposes for a moment that ne can preserve the good opinion of his friends by trying to obstruct the earnest efforts of the President, or by playing into the hands of those who regard these efforts as injurious to their personal or party purposes. In this movement Gen. Butler will find few followers. Even the Democrats will join no crusade having for its object the revival of strife in our public councils or in the nation. They know that the American people want peace, and they also know that President Hayes is conscientiously working for peace.—Philadelphia Press.

While the disposing of (Republican) Judge Carpenter by the (Democratic) South Carolina

also know that Fresident Hayes is conscentiously working for peace.—Philadelphia Press.

While the disposing of (Republican) Judge Carpenter by the (Democratic) South Carolina Legislature seems a pretty arbitrary exercise of power, there can be no question that the State is greatly the gainer in the substitution for him of Gen. J. B. Kershaw, of Camden, who was elected yesterday. Gen. Kershaw is the same sort of a man as Hampton—s brave Rebel soldier in the War, but not a Bourbon since, and now a hearty supporter of the President's policy. Indeed, his eminent fitness was strikingly confessed by the Republican members of the Legislature, who, though they had voted against declaring the seat vacant, after it was so declared gave Gen. Kershaw a hearty support, so that he received all but two of the 130 votes. The manner of the three Judicial elections that have now taken place in South Carolina is one of the most encouraging features of the new order: first, the election of a Republican Chief Justice by the Democrate, and next the election of two Democrates to Judgeshios with the aid of an almost solid Republican vote.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).

(Mass.) Republican (Ind.).

The truth is, that men like Boutwell and Butler, the political desperadoes of the Republican party, find that Hayes is not the man they thought he was, and they are so indignant in their disappointment that they lose their self-possession in his presence. They hate him because they are unable to use him. They fear him for his popularity and his power. They despise him for his virtues. If they could only bully the President out of his honest attitude of impartial patriotism they would hold him to their hearts and heap benedictions upon him. But he is made of sterner stuff than they expected. He is not the partisan they counted upon. He is not the vindictive hater of the Southern people they thought he would prove to be. He is not the man of paste or putty they upon. He is not the vindictive hater of the Southern people they thought he would prove to be. He is not the man of paste or putly they would have him to be, that they might shape him to suit themselves. So far Mr. Hayes is only assailed by the ultraists, the extreme men of the country, who would disturb the peace of Paradise rather than live in tranquillity; and so far he has shown himself strong enough, as well as bold enough, to smile in pity upon their fierce but feeble efforts to discompose him.—Richmond (Va.) Whig (Conservative).

Jonathan C. Mitchell was continued to June 19.
Assignees will be elected at 10 a. m. to-day for Payson E. Mahew and Alexander Bengley.

William R. Ayers commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against Jerry Dunn, Annie Dunn, M. B. McDonough, Augustine Daly, Richard Wallace, and John Wirt, to recover \$50,000 damages.

Joseph E. Otis filed a distress warrant against J. Spencer Barnes and Edwin Kimball, composing the firm of J. S. Barnes & Co., hatters, to recover \$326.67 rent of the store and basement No. 70 Madison street.

Francis Agnew, for the use of John Connor, brought suit for \$1.400 against Peter J. Connolly and Timothy Tierney.

Judge Blodgers—Unlimited call, beginning at No. 93, Chambers vs. French. No case on trial. Judge Gary—97, 109%, 108, 104, 108 to 113, that of peace and harmony on the basis of justice. No allusion is made to any specific method, and particularly is there none to the idea of yielding to brute force the powers of government. Such is the situation. But there is no inconsistency in simply accepting the thing done without indorsing it as just and right. This is the position taken by this paper.—I'ilisburg Commercial Gazette (Irreconcilable Rep.).

Rep.).

Let us have done with all this Decoration
Day twaddle! The right was right, and wron
and right can never shake hands over a bunc
of flowers. The true Southern people have m
wish to obtrude their attachment to their prin of flowers. The true Southern people have no wish to obtrude their attachment to their principles upon the gaze of the world; they are honestly determined to abide by the Federal Government; they will struggle by all peaceable means to make that Government as nearly as possible like their beloved Confederate Government; they will cling silently, in their own homes and by their own graves, to the sacred memories of the most honored past that ever glorified a conquered people; but they do not propose to blot out their history by such empty and abject twaddle as that indulged in by the later Decoration-Day orators, who roll up the whites of their eyes and say, "God knows who was right." We know who was right, and God knows that the South was right. God used the South as a means of evangelizing and finally liberating four millions of Africans, and, when His purpose was accomplished, we find the South stronger than ever, with its principles of government more clearly recognized than ever before. Let us have done with such talk as that of [Roger A.] Pryor! The past cannot be compromised.—Mobile (Ala.) Register (Fire-Eating Den.).—If Decoration-Day is to be converted into an occasion for solemn twaddle and faise morality, the sooner it is abolished the better. If we are to be told every year that "God alone knows who was right and who was wrong" in a contest between Slavery and Freedom,—to say nothing of the other issues involved,—we are not likely to be profited by the telling.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Fire-Eating Rep.).

SECOND U. S. CAVALRY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

FORT SANDERS, Wyo. Ter., June 11.—Lieut.—
Col. A. G. Brackett, commanding Second United States Cavalry, has issued General Order No. 8, as follows:

States Cavairy, has issued General Order No. 3, as follows:

The regimental commander takes pleasure in announcing to the Second Cavairy the brilliant success of a battalion of the regiment in a sairmish with hostile Indians in Montana Territory. Companies F. G. H., and L., serving with Col. Miles, and under the immediate command of Capt. Ball, attacked a band of Indians eonsisting of fity-one lodges, on a tributary of the Rosebud River, on the 7th of May, and completely broke up the band. A large number of Indians were killed and wounded, their supply camp destroyed, and a heed of over 400 Indian horses captured. Our men pursued the savages more than five hours over a rough country, and signally defeated them. Capts. Ball, Tyler, Wheelam, and Norwood, and Lieuts. Hamilton, Schoffeld, Jerome, and Fuller, were with the battalion, and acquitted themselves with great credit, as did the enlisted mem. In this fight Privates Charles Springer and Peter Louys, of Company H, and Privates Charles A. Mardiadale and Frank Gackowsky, of Company F, were killed. Second Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, Privates John O'Flynn, Samnel Freyer, and John W. Jones, of Company F; Privates Patrick Ryan and Andrew Jeffers, of Company G; Privates Thomas B. Gilmore, of Company H; and Private Frederick Wilks, of Company L, were wounded.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Will Carleton, the Michigan poet, seems to have incensed the colored citizens of Washington by alluding to them in his Decoration-Day poem as "jet jewelry." Failing to discover anything objectionable in the term, which was, of course, intended to be complimentary, I am at a loss to account for the ill-feeling it has engendered among those whom it was designed to please. Fuller, an old English divine, whose works I believe are now obsolete, defines a negro as "The image of God cut in ebony." The conceit is, indeed, a happy one, and far enough removed from any attempt to slander or insult the descendants of Ham. Perhaps the old divine's definition of "the good yeomanry" would have suited the dasky population of Washington better: "Gentlemen in ore, whom the next age may see refined." At all events, when next the Michigan bard desires to compliment the colored element of Washington, he will doubtless employ a simile

\$150 aniesd to give entire astisfaction.

SECRETARY SHERMAN. To the Enter of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 11.—I cut the following sli
from a pretended special telegram in the Intel
Ocean of this morning from its Washington co

respondent:

Secretary Sherman says he has been surprised at the list of his rotations recently published in some of the newspapers, and did not know that the Sherman family was so extensive. Except Gen. Sherman and a nephew now in New Mexico acting as United States Marshal, he has no knowledge that any other blood relatives of his are in the public service, and he denies all knowledge of the other Shermans in the service who are said to be branches of his family. He says distinctly that the Des Moines Shermans are not connected with his family in any way.

the Des Moines Shermans are not connected with his family in any way.

If this came over the wires from Washington, their correspondent must be both an ignoramus and a liar; an ignoramus for not knowing what every intelligent Western man knows, to-wit: that Hugh Sherman, of Des Moines, and John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, are own brothers; and a liar in saying that Secretary Sherman denies a relationship in which he has always felt a just and honorable pride. Iowa. CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-SS,000-TWO 2-STORY AND BASE ment brick stores, lot 42x125 to alley: rents well south front, on Madison-st. near Leaviti-st. This is great bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from cheage; \$45 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent trait already on. 1H& BEOWN, 142 LaSalic-st., Room 4. FOR SALE—OR RENT—LAGRANGE, ONLY 7 miles from the city, is the best place to get you good bleasant home; houses and lots or lots for sale on your own terms. Houses for rent from §5 to \$20 per mouth. F. D. COSSITT & C. C. LAY. 71 Wasnington. FOR SALE-\$1 A WEEK WILL SOON PAY FOR A splendid suburban lot in Chicago lawn. JAME: WEBB, 109 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT AND PARTY AND LOT AND PARTY AND LOT AND PARTY AND LOT AND PARTY AND LOT AND LO FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES IN TEXAS.—NOW IS your time to buy a good farm, 640 acres, in the Lone-Star State of Texas; soil fertile, climate delightful, title perfect; all for \$150. For particulars address, DONALISON & FRALEY, Bankers, F. O. Box 2820, Saint Louis, Mo. FINANCIAL.

FSNANCJAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonda etc., at LAUNDERS Pivate office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
Once to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description as GOLDSMID description as Section 1. State of the control o MONEY LOANED ON JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, machinery, furniture, pianos, any good coliater-als. 168 Washington st., Room 23. TO LOAN-\$300, \$500, \$1,000, AND OTHER SUMS on real estate; mortgages bought. JOHN C LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

WANTED-A LOAN OF \$500 OB \$600 ON A \$2,000 mortgage on Luglewood property, due in one year. Address T. J. BOLANDER, Room 6 Methodist Church Block. Church Block.

7 AND 75 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS BOND, 102 Washington-st.

7 75. AND 8 PER CENT-APPLICATIONS

7 75. AND 8 PER CENT-APPLICATIONS SHORTALL, 24 POTLIAM Block. \$50.000 TO LOAN ON APPROVED STORAGE CO., 12 State-st. TO RENT_HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT-THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE 1 PARK row. Call or address J. M. AYER, 248 South Clark. TO RENT—A GOOD BRICK HOUSE NEAR EIGHT— centh-st. South Side, well furnished and in good order, with or without board. All at 161 and 163 Lavalie-st. Republic Ballding, main floor, H. S. TIFFANY or J. SWEETLAND. TO RENT-AN UNUSUALLY COMFORTABLE and well-furnished house; in perfect order and in choice location on South Side. R 15, Tribune office.

North Side.

To RENT-36 RUSH-ST., BRICK DWELLING 2story and basement, 10 rooms, with all modern
improvements; immediate possession. CHARLES
GOODMAN, Room 43 Exchange Building, corner Clark
and Washington-sts. and Washington-sta.

TO RENT-IN A CHOICE LOCATION, NEAB LINroom marbie-front, furnace and gas-fixtures, \$50: 10brick, black walnut finish, very nice, all modern conveniences; basement fiss, 6 rooms, \$12. Lowest terms
to good tenants. CHAS, N. HALE, 153 Eandolph-st. West Side.

TO RENT-\$10 PER MONTH, NEW COTTAGE NO.

11 Harvard-st.; \$7, 6-rooms 34 Harvard-st.; \$12,
new brick house 515 Western av.; \$15, new brick nouse

517 Western av. Inquire at 385 Western av.

Suburban.

TO RENT-IN WINNETKA, ONE HOUSE.8 ROOMS,
I on lake shore, two acres of land, and good barn.
Also, one house close by depot, 10 rooms, 4 acres of land. Will rent very low, or sell at a bargain. DAVID FALES, 57 Portland Block. TO RENT-ROOMS

West Side.
TO RENT-DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, furnished or unfurnished; one floor
for housekeeping. Apply at 402 West Washington st.,
corner of Throop. TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS
South Side.

TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SOUTH
front large room, small room of, 171 Fifth-av.,
corner Mouroe-st. Prices reasonable.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS.-APPLY 115 East Randolph-st., Room 30. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, ETC

Offices.

TO RENT-HALF OF FURNISHED OFFICE, 96
Washington-st., cheap. LARKIN & CO.

Miscellameous.

TO RENT-ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 206
And one-half of second floor No. 206 State-st., near
Adams, suitable for music-rooms, millinery parlors, or
any light business, with use of elevator and storageroom; perfect order. Possession at once. WALTER
H. MATTOCKS, Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-A BRICK BUILDING, 100X50, ON Suuth Branch of river, built for manufacturing purposes, in the centre of manufacturing district; large steam policies connected. Address A. 248 South Clark.

PARGAINS IN PIANOS. 575 will buy a 7-octave Lighte, Newton, and Brad-bury. 575 will buy a 7-octave Stodard. 575 will buy a 7-octave Gross & Hulcpamp. 5100 will buy a 7-octave upright. 5100 will buy a 7-octave carved legs Ernest Garbler. 5135 will buy a 75-octave carved legs Great Union

MUSICAL.

Company.

1140 will buy a 734-octave carved legs Newton & Co.

\$150 will buy a 735-octave carved legs Hardman.

\$150 will buy a 735-octave carved legs Great Union Siso will buy a 714-octave carved legs J. P. Hale & \$235 will buy a 714-octave carved legs Wm. Knabe. \$250 will buy a 714-octave square grand Hallet, Davis

\$250 will buy a 734-octave square grand Hallet, Davis
6 Co.
2.775 will buy a 734-octave square grand Hallet, Davis
6 Co.
Melodeons, \$15, \$20, \$25.

Melodeons, \$15, \$20, \$25.

Corner State and Adams.

FOR \$190

For one hundred and infecty dollars,
\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190

\$190 FOR \$75.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS with the state of t ASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

M. ASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

M. The best and cheapest in the world. Highest awards at four great world's Exhibition Sold on monthly or quarterly installments, or instit rent pays for them.

Every organ warranted to give satisfaction. Illustrated catalogues free. Chicago Warrange.

PIANOS FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

Organs for sale on installments.

Planos to rent.

New stock daily arriving; 200 planes and organ now in stock from the plainest to the richest cary now in stock from the plainest to the richest cary now in stock from the plainest to the richest cary now in stock from the plainest to the richest cary now in stock from the plainest to the richest cary now in stock from the plainest to the richest cary now in stock from the plainest to the richest cary now in stock from the plainest to the richest cary now in stock from the plainest to the richest cary now in stock from the plainest to the plainest

THE FINEST UPRIGHT

THE FINEST UPRIGHT

PIANO IN THE WORLD.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.,

need at the

Creswold Musical Institute,
Chicago Musical College.

Chicago Musical College.

Chicago Musical College.

Indorsed by the best musical schools of Europe.

They were the only ones, out of over forty competitors, that received special mention and honors at the

CENTENNIAL.

They stand in tune longer than any piano made. They are rich and full in tone, constructed to endure, and are in every casential the perfect planos of the age.

These pianos, with other musical instrument of the best makes, can be found at my warercome. Hinstrated price catalogues furnished free on application.

Corner State and Adams.

Corner State and Adams.

10 MONTRLY WILL BUY A NEW OR SECOND10 hand piano warranted five years; price \$123 to
1230. REED'S Tempte of Music, 52 Van Buren-st.

10 State - St. - \$100 - ORGANS, WITH ALL LATEST
10 improvements; unrivaled for sweetness, power,
11 and durability. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED-A TOUNG MAN TO MAKE OUT BI
and do general work in my office: must be quand correct at figures and a good peuman. Address.

40. Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED-BOY WHO HAS HAD ABOUT TWO
years' experience in a bindery. Apply at No. St WANTED-THREE STONE-MASONS TO GO IN the country. Call at No. 202 LaSalle-st. this morning at 8 o'clock. WANTED-A BLACKSMITH-AT 253 NORTH
Wells-st., this morning.
WANTED-THREE GOOD TAILORS FOR FINE
shopwork. Inquire in rear of 245 Mohawk-st. WANTED-CARRIAGE TRIMMER AND BLACK-WANTED-A GOOD CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH and helper. BEAL & DWELLE, 142 West Mad-

WANTED-A CARRIAGE TRIMMER, A WOOD worker, and a horieshoer, Call at 202 Lake-st from \$ 50 12 Tuesday. Trom \$ to 13 Tuesday.

Miscellameous.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL FOUR NEW PATENT varieles, chromos, bhotographs, needles, etc. Remember. I have the largest stock, and silvent make follower prices on all this class of goods than any other house in America. Catalogus free. C. M. LINING-TON, 45 and 67 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—Sto TO \$300 IS A CERTAINTY TO any live man seiling our goods; send stamp for circular; article staple, and sells on its meris. C. A. COOK & CO., 110 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES; also chromos. frames, etc., al lowest prices. Activates chromos. frames, etc., al lowest prices. Activates chromos. frames, etc., al lowest prices. Activates chromos. frames, etc., al lowest prices. WANTED—AGENERAL AGENT FOR ILLINOIS to introduce the best burglar alarin that ever was invented; they sell at sight; retail for \$1: on the recept of same sample will be sent. Address 28 Strawberry-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—MAN WITH \$300 TO JOIN ADVERTIS-

WANTED—MAN WITH \$500 TO JOIN ADVERTIS—
or (with like amount) in purchasing a paying business in this city; have investigated fully. Call for S. M. SMITH, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN TO MANAGE MONEY—
making agencies; other cities and states; no peddiing; capital required, \$50. 133 Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED - AT MERCY HOSPITAL - A GOOD

WANTED-A SECOND GIRL WHO IS ACCUS tomed to the care of children at 647 Indiana-av. WANTED-A PIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOR WANTED—AT 757 WEST ADAMS-ST., A GOOD German or Swede girl for general housework.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN GIRL LATELY arrived preferred, for housework in a small private family. 167 Fremont-st., west of Lincola Park.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-Tweltch-st.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in small family, this morning, at 504 Pulson WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AT 498 WEST Monorest. Apply for two days.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work at 158 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work at 158 Park-av.

WANTED—NEAT COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; three in family: must cook, wash, and fron neatly. Apply, with references, at 179 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED - TWO FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM girls at the Windsor Hotel 26 and 28 West Madi WANTED-A GOOD, PLAIN, HONEST WORKING WANTED-A GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY FOR general housework. 118 South Jefferson-st. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work at 400 West Jackson st. WANTED-A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL ABOUT

WANTED-NURSE-TO A THOROUGHLY TRUST.
Wanted-Nurse-To A THOROUGHLY TRUST.
Wanted-Nurse good wages will be paid; must come well recommended. Address S 50, Tribune office.

Laundresses.
WANTED-A GOOD SHIRT IRONER, POLISHER
and starcher at 387 West Lake-st. Employment Agencies.

WANTED GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN
girls for private families and boarding houses a
G. DUSKE'S Office, 173 North Halsted-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES. FUSINESS CHANCES.

TLOUR MILL FOR SALE OR RENT-THE MILL'
property known as the Denvir Milk, valued at
\$25,000, and situated on the main thoroughfare of
Pooria, Ill, convenient to the various railroads, is
offered for sale or rent on very favorable terms. The
mill is in a finer condition than any mill is the State,
everything being new and complete as regards machinery, boilers, engine, etc. The mill is a three-story
brick building, fine cellar, cemented floor, contains
new boilers, fista? feet, 43 three-linch flues each, Stillwell heater, finest engine in the city, twenty-six
foot diameter fly-wheel, new amutter brush machines
and separators (Barnard & Leshs), three middlings
purifiers, four run of four-foot stone, two packers,
marble mill staf, nine resis silk, ail new, stand pipes
to too of mill with fity feet of hose on each floor,
picks, wagon, etc.; two fine offices all furnished; property considered best fire risk in the city; well maured,
etc. For full particulars call on or address E. W. ELDHIDGE, Feorta, Ill. RIDGE, Peorfa, III.

POR SALE—DRUG STORE IN COUNTRY TOWN
rood clean stock of about \$1,500; good reason for
selling. Address D, care of Tolman & King, 51 Exke-st.

PORSALE—OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS DRUGstore doing good business. POTTER & BALDWIN,
Room 10 Methodist Church Block. FOR SALE-ALL OR A HALF INTEREST IN AN I elegant manufacturing property, worth \$100,000, now in full operation, making \$50 per day; \$20,000 cash needed; if all sold balance will be taken in clear property; antisfactory reasons for selling. Address \$32,

POR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY IN A first-class location; will sell at a sacrifice if taken this week. Apply at saloon southeast corner Clark and Monroe-sta. Monroe-sts.

HOTEL-WANTED-A MAN THAT CAN FURNISH
a dining-room and kitchen in a family hotel and
run it on his own account; there is a good range in
kitchen, and no rent to pay except boart the proprietors. This is a good opportunity for man with small
capital. Good references required. Address S 39, Tribune office.

DOO WILL BUY A GOOD PAYING LAGER BOOD beer saloon, with 15-ball bool, nearly new, in first-class location. Address 8 48, Tribune office.

GOOD—WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PARTY that is the first days will pay 25 per cent per month adversible responsible, with bost of refress per month adversible responsible, with bost of refress are per piles wanted unless parties have ready cash and mean business. Address 8 36, Tribune office,

BOARDING AND LODGING. West Side.
23 SOUTH PECRIA-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED class. Class.

26 aBERDEEN-ST.—LARGE, NICELY FUR man and wife or two gentlemen, \$10 per week; also nicely furnished front suite, with or without board. 130 pleasant suite of furnished or unfurnished rooms with board; location central; family private. 695 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR WOOD FUR-natifaction guaranteed, or money refunded. COFF-MAN.

South Side.

21 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE,
21 new—Single rooms with board, \$5 to \$7 per week;
21 restaurant meal tickets \$4.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—
NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—
First-class board and room, \$1.50 per day; \$5 to
\$5 per week: table-board, \$4.50 per week.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE
the Palmer House—First-class room and board;
day board \$4 per week.

BOARD WANTED,

BOARD WANTED.

DOARD-FOR A MAN, WIFE, AND CHILD (2)
Dyears old) in a Jewish family, or would take board
for two families of the same size. Address 8 47. Tribune office.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES PROCURED FOR ANY legal cause. Call or write law office P. MONTGOM-ERY, 162 Washington-8t., 160oms ab and 50, Chicago.

D'VORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every state and Territory, for incompatibility or other causes; 13 years' experience. A. J. BEXTER, 132 Dearborn-8t., Chicago, Ill. Unquestionable references. Fee after decree. Residence unnecessary.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree: 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, Attorney, 124 Dearborn-8t. HOUSEROLD GOODS.

HOUSE HOLD GOODS.

HANDSOME CHAMBER SUITS
REDUCED 40 PER CENT.
ELEGANT PARLOR SUITS
REDUCED 40 PER CENT.
SIDEBOARDS AND BOOK CASES
EASY CHAIRS, ROCKERS, AND CAMP-CHAIRS
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-81.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 WEST
MAGISTON SUITS
MEDICAL SUITS
MEDICAL SUITS
MEDICAL SUITS
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-81.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 WEST
Madison-81, sell all kinds of household furniture on
monthly payments. Low prices and easy terms.

PERSONAL-HELEN MATHIEU: RETURN OF grant interview. All will be forgiven. Write. WARRINGTON.

PERSONAL—LATTEROP: CALL AT HUBBARD-court immediately.

PERSONAL—"TOOT," WRITE TO ME: AM VERY anxious. Address TOOT, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—GOODWIN 8. BISHOP, CALL OR send address to Henry S. Wellcome, Palmer House.

TO LEASE. TO LEASE.

TOR LEASE—THE BARRET HOUSE, BURLING I ton, is. This well-known first-class hotal, containing over 200 rooms for guests, is located most favorably for business, and has recently been extensively improved. For particulars apply to BICHARD BARRET Burlington, in. on the premises, or by letter to W. L. BAIGRET, St. Louis Mo.

ASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN YOUR HAND Good books will always bring big prices. CHAPIN' seap Book House, corner Madison and Dearborn-sta STORAGE. SUPERS STOREHOUSE FOR and other goods; cash advances; low uilding, 202 to 206 Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE. FOR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS BRICK RES.
dence of 14 rooms, with splendid grounds and tree
and \$2,500 cash, for Chicago residence worth \$8,500
tadfrow P. O. Box 206, Walkerson, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. CITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN AS D clerk or collector; reference and security given.
Address S 37, Tribune office. STUATION WANTED—A GENERAL AGENCY of the office headquarters in Chicago, by a man ex-perienced in all the details of selling goods to agents address J by 271 North Franklin-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED - MBER, DOORS, SASH-By a man well posted wall branches of the busi-ness; capable of taking charge of a yard; would travel. Address N 64, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD-TEACHER CIGAT-packer. Call at T. TETZLAFFS, 34 West

Conchmen, Teamstors, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND TO
do general work; first-class man (single); has best
of references; dity or country. S1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS
Coachman; is competent and can give the very best
of references. Address S 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG man of 24, well acquained through Texas, is desirous of traveling for some large mercantic firm; salary no object. Address C, Box 147, Galveston. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.

Situations wanted-by two respectable girls from the country in a private family, one as cook, the other as second-girl; can give good reference. S 41. Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework or account work. Please call for two days at 141 Michigan-st.

STUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL STATES OF THE STA SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK. APPLY AT 190 North Green-st. ANNIE NIELSON. O North Green-st. ANNIE NIELSON.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO do general housework. Please call at 184 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL. In a small family; is the alcest of a cools, mar lately come from the East. Inquire as 40 Walton-Place.

GITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Strike in small private family, as cook. Please call, for two days, at 151 North Peoria-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
American girl, to do second-work or take care of
a child ar d do plain sewing. Please apply at 1850 Butterfield-as.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT Syoung person, to do general housework in a small family, or as housekeeper in some family. Address \$43, Tribune office. STUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do general housework cook, wash, and from Address 238 South Jefferson st. References given. given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GREMAN GIRL FOR Speneral housework; understands her business; only first-class families need apply. Call at 144 Twentieth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN Call at 169 West Indiana-st, third floor. Call at 102 west indicates.

Call at 102 west indicates.

Cittuation Wanted—in a few Private Stamilise for day work at any kind of housework; reference gives. Address A, 78 Bunker-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A STRADY GIRL IN a respectable family. Please call to-day at 100 Adams-st., in the rear.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Stritts do second work. Please call at 186 West Fourteenth-st., for two days.

CITUATION WANTED—TO COOK OR DO GENeral housework, in a private family. Please call at 115 West Jackson-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook or do second work in a private family. Reference if required. No cards mawered. Call be 144 North Clark-st. J. K.

Struction wanted—as Dressmaker in address 3 Feck-court; can furnish reference; terms \$1.25 per day.

Nutroes.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PROT
citant woman, aged 5% to take care of an infant
or to do house work in a small family: city or country
Mrs. W. 46 North Ann-st. A quiet home more de
strable than large wages. SITUATION WANTED-AS WET NURSE. APPLY DIAL 130 North Green-st. Baby 6 weeks old. Miss SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG NORWE S gian girl, as child's murse. Call or address No. 6 Tweaty-ninth-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE, by woman to do washing, ironing, or any kind of bones work by the day or week. Lall at se walton-

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 172 North Haisted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BARS, WHITTAKER HAS a few excellent cooks on hand; also nurses and account girls, who have references from our best families. Apply at 246 North Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.
Miscellaneous.
O who has lived some years in France dealers a posttion as companion to a lady or as governess to young
mildren: would be willing to travel abroad; references
tiven and required. Call or address MADEMOISELLE, HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION SALE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, AT
Blue Front Auction House, 261 and 263 State-st.;
bargains offered in horses, buggles, and bargess. Dargains offered in horses, buggles, and harness.

A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES,
A harness, etc., Tuesdaya, Thursdaya, and Saturdays, at 10 a. m., at When & CO. S. 108 and 198 Washington-at. Stock out hand at private sale.

CARRIAGES—WE HAVE SOME VERY FINE TWOseat canopy top phaetons, just the thing for watering-place-use. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av. O seat canopy top phaetons, just the thing for water-ing-placease. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.

POR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME TURNOUT: 18
The property of a vidow lady; consists of an elegant end-spring top buggy and a very handsome, young, and stylish bay horac; he is very fast, has a full mane and tail, has not a spot or blemish, and is kind enough for the most thuid person to ride or drive; also an elegant set of rubber-trimmed harness, whip, and blanket; to be sold together or separate for cash, as the owner is be sold together or separate for cash, as the owner is minuted for Europe. Any reasonable trial allowed. No bash-av.

horse-trader need apply. Call at residence, 518 Wa-bash-av.

ATEST STYLES FAMILY CARRIAGES AND I pony phaetons. Call and examine before you pay fancy prices. H. J. EDWARDS, 235 Wabash-av., cor-ner of Jackson-st. NEW AND SECUND-HAND BUGGIES CHEAP, painting and repairing; tires set, 50c; buggies sold on commission. MAITIN'S carriage shop, 47 on commission. MAITIN'S CATTAGE SOOP, 47 Wellis-St.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN FAMILY CARRIAGES and phaeton buggles at H. J. EDWANDS CATTAGE Emporium, 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-HEFT EXPRESS WAGON, second-hand or new. Address 8 33, Tribune.

WANTED—A BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS, WEIGHT 1,000 to 1,100; good stock; sound in all respects; good foadster; not afraid of cars. Address 8 42, Tribune office.

300 acres horse pasture, with shade, one mile from city limits, by John Sageman. LOST AND FOUND.

POUND—ON THE ROAD, SUNDAY, JUNE 2, A pocket-book containing a sum of money. Call at 290 Centre-av. or 47 Market-st. J. E. RYAN.

UST — RETWEEN TWENT-SECOND AND Eighteenth-sts. a package of MS. coans. If left at Dearborn Seminary immediately the Successful be rewarded.

JOST—POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING \$60. PA-H. P. CALDWELL, 57 Dearborn-st. H. P. CALDWELL, 57 Dearborn-st.

I OST-BETWEEN DEARBORN-AV., VIA OAK-ST., Clark-st. cars. and Madbon to Apollo Club concert on Thursday night, black lace shawl; finder will be rewarded on leaving it at 244 Water-st. lumber market. CTOLEN - DARK-BAY NARE 9 YEARS OLD, Swichs about 1.100 9s; has sore on back of head, and hair off near sore, and horn saddle and bridle. Return to Central Police Station.

25 REWARD-LOST ON THE AFTERNOON OP DO the 10th two gold rings in the vicinity of van Buren and State-sts. Return to WM. WINDOT. 28 State-st.

State-et.

D. REWARD-STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM D. Che premises of the subscriber, on Packer's av.. Union Stock Yards, June 6, bay mare, pacer; had one white hibd foot, and star on forenead, weighed about 1, 100 pounds; 6 or 7 years old. The above reward and all extra expenses will be paid on return to H. FREDRICKS, Union Stock-Yards, Chicago. MACHINERY.

A NEW MACHINERY STORE—WOOD-WORKING machinery for car-shops, agricultural implement works, planing-mills, sash and door, furniture and wheel manufacturers etc. machinists tools, steam engines, bollers, steam pumps, blowers and fans, ruber and leather belting and supplies. Address J. A. Pacche, Co., 237 Lake-st., Chicago. J. A. Roche, manager.

A T C. L. RICE & CO., 215 AND 217 LAKE-ST., A Large stock of sieam engines new and second hand, also tops and wood, working machinery and supplies, send for prices. end for prices.

D OCHESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTURI

L Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago, b

the largest stock of stationary and portable engine

oliers, asw mills, and wood and iron working machi

y kept in the West. Send for prices. MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE-men scast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. JONAS GELDER, 368 State-st. BENEAU IS STILL GIVING HIS BEST ES CARD photographs for \$2 per doz. Call and see them. 184 East Madison st.

THE TRUANT BOYS: A MORE INGENIOUS PICT. Ure than the Toil-Gate. Sent free for stamp. E. CABEKT, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN TO hoard with a widow who would advance a small amount of money for a comfortable houne. Address S. Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HAVING RETIRED from business we offer for sale the entire fistures of our store, consisting of desks, gas-fixtures, counters, their sample trunks, etc.; all of which are strictly first-class and will be sold at a price. RICHARDS, SMIAW. FITCH & WINSLOW, 239 and 230 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE-A GOOD WATCH-DOG. INQUIRE AT

DARTNER WANTED-WITH \$0,000 IN A BUSIness that will bear close investigation. Answer,
with real names strictly confidential. Address \$ 30,
Tribune office.

DARTNER WANTED-WITH \$1,000 IN A HAT.
cap, and gents formishing spoods business; must be
active and willing to work. Address \$ 44, Tribune.

tomp to RADWAY & CO., No. 33

RADWAY'S

T BLOOD PURIFIER,

all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or aditary or Contagious, be it Eurge or Stomach, Skin or a or Nerves, Corrupting the Vitiating the Fluids.

CO., 32 Warren-st, N. Y.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. EY MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID AT

rday Edition, twelve pages. Veekly, postpaid, 1 year... of a year, per month..... WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

Postage prepaid.
Specimen copies sent free.
Specimen copies sent free.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office oddress in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Delly, delivered, Sunday axcepted, \$5 cents per week Delly, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week Delly, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week Address
THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta.. Chicago, In-

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
street, between Dearborn
arding-House."

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. The Chicago produce markets were generally firmer yeaterday, with fair activity. Mess pork closed 15c per bri higher, at \$12.87\colon_02.90 for July and \$13.02\colon_02\colon for cash or June and \$1.53 seller July. Corn closed \$6 higher, at 46% cash and 47% c seller July. Oats closed %c higher, at 38c cash and 37% for July. Rye was dull at 68c. Bariey was nominal, at 50060c. Hogs were in demand at 10c advance, with sales at \$4.6005.00 for common to choice. Cattle were excited and higher, selling at \$3.500 7.00. Sheep unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$105 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exinge yesterday closed at 95%.

In California the weather has moderated to 115 degrees in the shade, which ann ment will possibly assuage the anguish of Chicagoans who are still wearing spring-

A private dispatch to a gentleman in this city, received yesterday, gave the gratifying information that the recovery of Senator FERRY, of Michigan, now lying ill at Grand Haven, is fully assured.

Gen. Escopano has arrived at Laredo, and has succeeded in raising an army of 200 men. The Diaz officials are reported as ed at the size of the invading force, can muster only 150 regulars to repe the attack. If the constabulary do not bag the crowd, a desperate battle may be ex-pected, in which the carnage will be terrible

If the names of the new Grand Jury, se sted by the County Board, are to be ac-pted as a test of their efficiency in the disrge of their functions, it is questionable the Commissioners have much to fear from he panel. The average Cook County Com missioner is far more judicious in his selec-tion of a Grand Juror than of a go-between utilize the funds of contractors.

Poti, the Russian fortified port at the outh of the River Phasis, on the Black Sea, riously threatened by a Turkish squad-Most of the inhabitants of the town parrison to oppose the landing of the Turkish soldiers from transports accompanying the fleet. Poti is a place of considerable trade, which is principally supplied by the railroad crossing the country from Tiflis.

Two important foreign missions have just been filled by the President in a manner that will give the liveliest satisfaction to the country at large. The Hon. JOHN A. KASson, of Iowa, whose appointment as Miniser to Spain was among the earliest made, been chosen Minister to Austria, a mission far more to his liking; while James RUSSELL LOWELL, the Massachusetts poetauthor, has been tendered and has accepted

Rumors in London yesterday afternoon of assian repulse at Rustchuk lack confirma-There has been no general advance of sian forces, and another overflow the Danube makes a crossing impracticable at present. A strong anti-war movement is steadily gaining strength in England, and may prevail against the inclination of the nent to dip a finger in the row. There is no indication of a decision in the net, which appears perplexed by tion of affairs at home and abroad.

Lieut.-Gov. Shuman, who is Governor of Illinois ez-officio at present, in the absence of Gov. Cullow at the East, is being greatly importuned by the seekers for pardons; but he put his foot down," declaring that, alaware that he has the power to grant ardons, he cannot consistently exercise that ower when, as in the present instance, the Governor of the State happens to be absent for only a few days. In the meantime Gov. Shuman is quietly attending to his business here in Chicago, the Governor's Secretary a Springfield being instructed to telegraph fo him should his presence there be needed.

Sickening details of the earthquake and tidal wave that wrecked half-a-dozen citie and villages on the Peruvian coast have been The number of persons killed are reported as approximating 1,000, and the damage to property is estimated at \$20,-000,000. Added to the horrors of the wave and earthquake were conflagrations and the depredations of thieves, combining to make ndescribable scene of terror, death, truction. Of the towns attacked, scarcely anything remains. The ruins of the water-condensers is a dire calamity to many of the localities, as no water can now be obtained by the suffering survivors.

There is not a woman and there is scarce There is not a woman and there is scarcely a respectable man in Chicago who would not gladly assist the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in their efforts to suppress the sale of liquor Sundays. But the ghost of a People's Party rise s, and the ladies of the Union, as well as the Methodist ministers to whom they appeal for aid, ought to recognize it and the danger of permitting municipal affairs to fall into the hands of such an organization. Chicago has just emerged from an almost ruinous rule, the

temperance advocates are now seeking to establish, and many of the most ardent sup-porters of the measure looking toward the closing of the saloons doubt the propriety of a stop that is likely not only to defeat the red, but to necessitate another expensive revolution to wrest the wreck of the city from the thieves as the result of the Sunday-saloon election of 1873.

From Pittsburg comes a reliable story to the effect that the authorities have discovered the existence of a club composed of ten or twelve "influential men" and as many women, whose object was the ruin of young girls. One of the club, SAMUEL MCMASTERS, for many years a leading Alderman and at one time Acting Mayor of the city, has been convicted on a charge of abortion, and sen-tenced to six years in the Penitentiary. Two unfortunates died under the administ of the Joint-Stock Abortion Association, and it is said that other members stand a good chance of following McMasters to State's

Mr. Bloop, of Massachusetts, having been appointed Superintendent of the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad when was built, concluded to extend.
construction of several other The lines and a grand consolidat with appropriate ceremonies, pro-too much for Mr. Blood, and yesterday failed for \$1,526,310. His creditors are largely savings and other banks, and there are prospects of suffering among the poor but industrious depositors thereof. Mr. Bloop's assets, on paper, are \$1,310,000, but it is questionable if they will realize more than 10 or 15 per cent.

The enlargement and improvement of the tance to the commerce of Chicago and to the grain-producers and shippers of the Northwest, and the very complete account of the present condition and future scope of the work, which we print in the marine column of this issue, will be found of especial interest. Through the energy and ar-seeing enterprise of the Canadian Go nent the water-ways between Lake Erie and the Atlantic Ocean are in process of imevement, the purpose being to enable vessels of the larger class to reach tidewater without breaking bulk, and thus to open up direct trade between the lake ports an the markets of Europe.

CHICAGO CREDIT.

ant on the subject of silver, and in its con demnation of all propositions to remonetize silver indulges in the most intemperate as sults upon the character and credit of the cople of the West. One of its latest exhibitions is contained in the following para-

graph: It seems s to be a waste of time to argue with th It seems to be a waste of time to argue with the adherents of unlimited silver on the questions of principle involved in their demand, but they may possibly recognize the limitations imposed on it by financial expediency. For instance, a proposal was made the other day to a New York bankinghouse to take a large amount of the city bonds of Chicago. The inquiry was made: "Has not the Legislature of Illinois passed a law making silver an unlimited legal-tender?" and as there could be but one reply to that query, the negotiation was promptly declined. It may not be a great misfortune that Chicago or Cincinnati should be unable to but one reply to that query, the agreet mistortune that Chicago or Cincinnati should be unable to
borrow any more money in the East, but it certainly would be a misfortune of the first magnitude
should the credit of the United States receive such
a shock as would at once check the refunding of
the public debt, render resumption impossible,
and indefinitely postpone the date of a general
business revival. Anybody with a grain of finanrial agains knows that these consequences would cial sense knows that these consequences would follow from the proposed silver legislation, which would be regarded abroad as partial repudiation and which, at home, would give a new reckless speculation and a fresh blow to the pros-pects of legitimate trade.

A portion of the public debt of Chicago,

represented by bonds bearing 7 per cent interest, falls due in July. The Comptroller tised for proposals for a loan to take up these maturing bonds, and has no occa on to go to New York to hunt a custom The new loan will be taken in 6 per cent bonds, and a premium paid for them, and this, though under the laws of Illinois all the taxes and revenue of the State and of the municipalities are payable in silver The record of Chicago in the financial ma ket is of a character that repels the imputs tion in the paragraph we have quoted When the Supreme Court of the United states decided, some years ago, that the act making Treasury notes a legal tender did not apply to indebtedness existing before the date of the Legal-Tender act, Chicago at once paid all interest on her bonds in gold, and paid so much of the principal as fell due in gold. She was true to her obligations; and, though gold had to be purchas at a high rate of premium, Chicago did not fail to meet the requirement. How many cities in the East did as much How much gold did the City of New York purchase that her creditors might have their terest paid in coin? The State of Illinois during the War and down until the whol ante-War debt was paid, purchased gold with which to pay the interest on that debt. It will not do for the New York Times to attempt to impeach the credit of this city or State in financial circles when their record is known. It has not been but a brief time since one of the New York banks failed holding money with which to pay the interest on the city bonds. Though the holders the coupons were guilty of neglect in no resenting them for a month after maturity the City of Chicago took no advantage of the bad faith of the New York bank, or the negigence of the bondholders, but promptly for warded other money to pay the interest. I any misfortune has ever happened from Chi-

and not the East has been the victim. The agitation of the remonetization of silver, with the daily growing certainty that it will be remonetized, and must be remon-etized as an essential preliminary to the restoration of specie payments, does not seem to affect the public credit. It was considered a gigantic stride in advancing public credit when the Secretary of the Treasury was able to exchange 5 per cent bonds for per cents. So great was this success con idered that over \$500,000,000 of the new ! per cents were issued. Then came the giver agitation, and the demand for the remon-etization of silver, and the Secretary of the Preasury stopped issuing 5 per cent bond ed 4 per cents; and now, in the full blaze of the Illinois legislation on silver, the Secretary finds customers for 4 per cent bonds. It does not seem that the prospect of having the silver dollar made a legal tender has produced any serious "shock in the way of funding the publ debt. The purchasers of the 4 per cent bonds take them with a knowledge that the resident favors the remonetization of the silver dollar, and that when Congress meets there will be a majority in both Houses of that body in favor of that action. "Anybody with a grain of financial sense" knows that, if the credit of the United States was so

feeble and depended on the defeat of the re-

cago borrowing money at the East, Chicago

onetizing of the silver dollar, that the Secetary would be unable to withdraw the 5 and the 41 per cent bonds and substitute a 4 per cent bond and sell it at par. Nobody abroad has the slightest idea that the United States intend to repudiate, wholly or partially, and nobody with "a grain of financial sense will repeat the silly twaddle that to make the silver dollar a legal tender will, in the renotest manner, be equivalent to repudiation

HENDRICKS AND VOORHEES.

Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, on the eve of leaving for a trip to Europe, was enter-tained by a number of his political friends at a complimentary dinner at Indianapolis. Senator McDonald presided, and Dan HEES was the orator. Apart from the kind things and pleasant things said to and of the guest, there were a few expressions which were hardly appropriate, and which, after the effervescence common on such occasions has passed away, the speakers will possibly regret having uttered. Gov. HENDRICKS, his remarks, referring to the last Presidential election, said:

That hereafter the man who is elected Presider of the United States, by the voice and judgment of the American people, must be inaugurated. VOORHEES, in a second speech, concerning the future of the Democratic party, referred to the election of last year several times, and

among other things said: Fraud and falsehood, chicanery baser than I co and words to express, cheated, robbed, and de-frauded the American people of their right to the choice under the Constitution as certain as there is Gop in Heaven to-night. [Cheers.] No suc wrong can go always unredressed. Or once in a hundred years of American hist once in one entire century, have fraud and crime invaded the judiciary of your country, and cheated the American people of their choice of their public officers. It has been done but once in a hundred years of American history, and it seemed to com-at the Centennial year, as it was, to emphasize the fact that it took 100 years for human deprayity to

erpetrated last year.

Much of this impotent bluster ought, we suppose, to be attributed to exhilarating onditions which preceded the speech-making. We are not to understand Mr. HEN-DRICKS as meaning that the result of a Presidential election is to be ascertained in any other way than is prescribed by the laws o the land. This is a Government of law. The whole political machinery is the creation of law, and when we abandon the law as the arbiter of all matters and institute force or appeal to force, then we convert the Govern-

nent into a despotism which has no equal. The denunciations of the man VOORHEES are characteristic. He is always among the suffering and oppressed. The election of Mr. Lincoln in 1864 over the peace party was denounced by him as the triumph fraud and falsehood, and chicanery and crime. which could never be successfully repeated. So in 1868, 1872, and again in 1876, including the repeated defeats of Voorners himself. All these were denounced as having been accomplished by fraud and falsehood, chicanery too base to be fittingly expressed, and on each occasion the people were cheated, robbed, and defrauded; but if Dan lived, they could never again be successfully practiced! That speech is an old and familiar one. It has been repeated over and over after every election held in Indiana since 1860. It has been heard or read by all the people of Indiana, on some occasi or another. Voorners knows it is a goo speech, and hence he repeats it whenever there is an occasion. Of course there is nothing in it. Even if Mr. VOORHEES be not spared to his country until, during another century, human depravity shall accumulate and concentrate itself into a climax of crime, let us hope that in that day there will be another person, equally eloquent and gifted, to take up this old speech and repeat it to the indignant and outraged people who may then live.

THE AUTHORITIES OF MISSISSIPPI IM-PEACHED. Ex-Gov. R. C. Powers is the gentleman the took the Governor's seat in Mi when Ames resigned it to escape imp ment at the hands of the Democratic Legis lature that had been recently elected. There s every reason, therefore, for believing that this gentleman is not at all biased in favor of the average carpet-bag interest of the South, nor at all prejudiced against the native whites and their favorite doctrine of " Home Rule." Yet Gov. Powers, in an interview with a Cleveland reporter a day or two ago lenounced the Chisolm massacre in the most vigorous language, and at the same time adtted that the prevailing sentiment of the State seems to be in favor of the rioters, and that there are no indications that they will be pursued and punished. We subjoin a part of Gov. Powers' language in character-izing the massacre:

I think it was the most unprovoked and barbar bus example of foul treachery that has ever come ander my observation. I can express my senti-ments in no terms which would adequately conments in no terms which would adequately con-demn the outrageousness of the affair. I have been acquainted with Judge Chisola and his fam-ily, and know perfectly the indomitable courage which they all possessed. There never lived a man endowed with more conrage than Judge Chisola. Immediately after the tragedy Miss Chisola tele-traphed to me and without the loss of a moment Immediately after the tragedy Miss Causoux tele-graphed to me, and without the loss of a moment I repaired to her bedside, and from her dying lips I received a detailed account of the bloody affair. She seemed to think that in giving up her own life to save that of her father she had done nothing more than a simple duty, and thought that her actions were not anything remarkable. In my opinion she performed one of the most courageous untiring efforts until they are brought before the bar of justice. Political causes undeniably brought the affair about. Had Judge Chisolm co-operated with the Democratic party in the manner he did with the Republican, he would have been a popular Democratic leader in that section. The recent political events and the President's policy toward the South had nothing whatever to do with the riot. The killing of Judge Chisoly has been he riot. The killing of Judge CHISOLN has been the premeditated object of that murderous gang for two or three years back. In the political cam-paign of last year, when he was a candidate for Congress, numerous attempts were made upon his ife, but all these were thwarted by a knowledge efforchand of the intent. He was followed through the State by this same gang, and nearly all

the meetings at which he spoke were broken up and disbanded.

This testimony must be accepted as fair and impartial, -not colored with any parisan hatred, but rather made by a perso who would gladly represent the case in as favorable a light to the people of Mississippi as possible. In view of it, it is useless for the Mississippi newspapers to endeavor to put any other than a political construction upon the murder, and there is not a single astance that can be cited as a palliation for the crime, or as an excuse for the failure to apprehend the criminals and bring them to trial. Ex-Gov. Powers thinks Gov. STONE is sincere in his desire to have these villains brought to justice. We should think he would be, if he is a man of any feeling or udgment; for, as a man of feeling, he must evolt against so cold-blooded and fiendish a massacre, and as a man of judgment he must foresee that the people of Mississippi cannot afford to let the Bashi-Bazouks esThe worst sign in the whole affair is the evident purpose of the Demo-cratic newspapers of Mississippi to excuse the crime, and in this disposition they probably reflect the sentiment of the Bourbons of that reflect the sentiment of the Bourbons of that State, and certainly encourage rather than discountenance the tendency of the Mississippi people to condone political murders. If the newspapers did their duty, and showed up the massacre of the Chisolas family in all its hideousness, they might help to create a public sentiment that would demand and at lest secure the spacessful prosmand and at last secure the successful prosecution of the ringleaders. Such a crime might have been committed in Illinois or any other Northern State; but there is certainly no State in the North, and we hope none but Mississippi in the South, when there would not be at least an effort to apprehend and punish the criminals, and where the newspapers would not clamor for the justification of their State and people from the responsibility of condoning the

A PRESIDENT WITHOUT A COUNTRY. SEBASTIAN LERDO - JADA is a Presi-lent without a Republic. Happening to be in New York as a temporary halting-place in his involuntary travels (having been driven out of his country, along with one set of revolutionists, by the superior force of another set of revolutionists), he takes upon nimself to protest against the action of the United States Government in protecting the life and property of its citizens who are constantly harassed and threatened by Mexican bandits. The offense to Sebastian Lerdo DE TEJADA, who pretends to represent a peo ple who have driven him out of hi country, is that the General command ing the United States forces on the Rio Grande has been authorized to pursue the Mexican bandits beyond the oundary line, when they shall be appre hended in the act of plundering on the American side of the river, and when there is a reasonable hope of capturing the bandits nical international objection there may be to such a course, an honest Government in Mexico, desirous of having this disgraceful brigandage broken up, would accept this proffered assistance with gratitude. And so far, it is well to remember, there is no reason to believe that the present Government will resent it. SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA in New York represents nobody but himself.

LERDO was President of Mexico, however, for one term, and during his Administration the Mexican border bandits had full sway. Notwithstanding the reiterated complaints of the American Government, and the notorious depredations in Texas, we never heard that LERDO made any effort to punish the bandits or break up the system of plunder. In fact, the presence of LERDO in New York as a fugitive is the best possible evidence that he was powerless to punish crime or outlawry of any kind to which the sentiment of the Mexican people was favorable, as it undoubtedly is to these raids across the border. As LERDO was not able to sustain himself, but had to fly the country to save his life, it is obvious that his Government was too imbecile to oppose the Mexican raiders. It is, therefore, little less than impertinent for him now to take the lofty ground that Mexican autonomy is threatened by an action which is only in tended to protect the American border against a set of men who would be outlaws n any other country on earth except Mexico. If he holds the honor of Mexico so sacred, he should endeavor to induce the Mexican people to think well of him; and before he prates of the independence, integrity, and autonomy of the Mexican Government, he had better point to some Government that can support itself long enough in that country to get the recognition of the civilized world. When Mexico is able and willing to break down brigandage and punish bandits, it will be time to resent an interference on the part of the American Government to protect its own people.

The Medical Association of the United States, at its recent meeting in this city, by an unanimous vote and with hearty applause, adopted a resolution condemning as parbarous and inhuman the shameless tax on quinine imposed as a private bounty to a public are swindled by this tax in two ways: It anables the Philadelphia concerns to de mand from 30 to 55 per cent more for their wares than there is any justification for, and by keeping out pure and honest preparations f quinine from other countries, enables them o palm off on the public drugs so inferior and adulterated as to be an aggravation instead of a remedy for sickness. The resolutions of the Convention will meet the cordial approval of the whole American people, and especially of the medical profession, and we therefore reproduce them as follows: WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of the

members of the American Medical Association tha a bill known as the Moratson bill for the discontin nance of the tariff on quinine is, at this time nance of the tariff on quinne is, at this time, be-fore the Committee on Ways and Means of the Congress of the United States; and Whichizas, The welfare of a large proportion of the people in the Western States and Territories is concerned in the issue of this bill, as well as any novement which will enable them to obtain minine at a less cost than theenormous prices nov

quinine at a less cost than theenormous prices now paid by the consumer; and Wirrians, The opposition to this bill set forth by the manufacturers and trade does not represent the desire of those who are engaged in the relief of suffering and want, but ignores entirely the ne-cessities of a large population, many of whom are engaged in cultivating the soil and opening up new nonroes of wealth to the Government in malarial districts; and Whereas, Principles of justice and humanity

Resolved, That the American Medical Associ

the actived. That the American Medical Associa-tion approve the passage of the Monnison bill for the repeal of the tariff on quinine, and respectful-ly insist that said bill shall become a law. Resolved, That the Permanent Secretary of this Association be required to transmit the whole of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the the Committee on Ways and Mean

the Congress of the United States.
Unless the repeal of the duty on quinine shall, in some mysterious manner, like the oration of the silver dollar, be a repudiation of the public debt, it is to be hoped the Congress will put an end to this sca and cruel outrage.

In the matter of the WHARTON-PITKIN dispute betwhen WAYNE MACVEAGH and Gen. BUTLER, Gen. HAWLSY, who was one of the commissioners, has interposed a statement or the merits of the case, namely, the Louisians nt, upon which he says

settlement, upon which he says:

The interview referred to was held at the suggestion of two very prominent and influential members of the Packand Legislature, Gov. Wannorm and Dr. Mominsan. After an informal conversation with four of the Commission, in their parlor, Gov. Bnown only being absent, these gentlemen asked the Commissioners if they would repeat the statements just made to a cancus of the Packand Legislature. They said they could not well attend a cancus, but would be happy to see any of the members in their parlors, where nearly every prominent politician had airendy near. Wannord. Legislature. They said they could not were of the acancus, but would be happy to see any of the members in their pariors, where nearly every prominent politician had aiready been. Wannorm and McMillan trought with them in the ovening a dozen or afteen Packann members, meeting the four Commissioners. The latter spoke each for himself, agreeing on the facts, but differing in advice or suggestions. Some would offer no advice. Others advised the members to accept the situation. All expressed the opinion

that the Nicwells Legislature would offer an further or better terms of consolidation. The Nicuolle men yielded all the disputed seats any three, and seven Nicuolls men who had been seated by default agreed to step out and leave the seats to Packann Republicans. The Commissioners were narticularly asked as to the President's intentions, and said that without doubt he would not settle any disputed election by force of arms, and would certainly withdraw the troops if they were not needed to keep the peace. Nothing was said or intimated or understood about Federal or State affairs as a price of arrangement, or about the pay of legislators. As to the latter, the Nicholls Legislature, before the arrival of the Commissioners, had established the precedent of paying every legislator from the beginning of the seasion whenever he took his seat, whether he came from home or from the Packans Legislature.

As to personal attacks of Butler, Gen. Hawley simply says that wherever Mr. MacVerger

LEY simply says that wherever Mr. MACVEAGH is known, none of the General's mud will stick. From the admirable manner in which he has handled himself, it is pretty certain that none of BUTLER's mud will stick to him where he is OUR SUMMER CONCERTS. THEODORE THOMAS has acted judicio selecting Chicago for his summer-night concerts this season. It shows that the claims of the city as a place of summer resort are at last rec-ognized in New York, as they have hitherto seen in all sections of the country, and in coming here Mr. Thomas has recognized the fact that Chicago this summer will be the great wa-

ering-place of the country, and that if he rould have good audiences he must go where the people go. New York never has been a good place for his summer concerts. It is a and all who can do so flee from it to the moun consequently, his audiences in that city always Consequently, his audiceces in that city slaws have been uncertain. In Chicago it is different. Most of our people stay at home because it is more comfortable here than anywhere else, and for the same reason our hotels are always mer. Of course at soon as it is known to the public at large that they not only can find here the most delightful weather, the coolest of breezes, clearest of skies, the most delightful of drives, the unrivated expanse of Lake Michi-gan, the finest and biggest hotels in the world, drawn from every point of the compass, but also such magnificent entertainments THOMAS can furnish with his incomparable orchestra, the rush to our summer resort will be greatly increased this season, and Chicago will e livelier and gaver than ever. It is fortunate hat we have a building capable of answering every demand for a summer garden. The Exmense promenade room arranged for social purposes, a concert room capable of aclowers, and two acres of outdoor park for rebestra of fifty pieces and an immense repertoire to draw from, so that we may now look orward to a most enjoyable summ nusic. The only thing that has heretofore been lacking to make Chicago complete as a summer resort has been attractive entertainments, and, as these are now provided, there is no reason why the city should not be crowded with people flying from the discomforts of Eastern cities and those great caravanseries which they term watering-places because there happens to be a pond near by. In recognizing our claims, Mr. Thomas course which will redound to his profit. He will music-loving citizens, but also by the crowds of cople who always flock here in summer, not only from New York but other Eastern as well as Western and Southern cities, to escape the heat, dust, unhealthiness, and general veniences that are not found here. With With such a rogramme of enjoyment before us for the next two months, the vast majority of our people will stay at home, assuring ample patronage for the oncerts, which will be still further amplified b many visitors from New York, Boston, Phili elphia, and Baltimore, as well as crowds St. Louis, Milwaukee, Louisville, St. Paul, Cinnati, and others of our Western subu

THE LAST MAN. was reprinted in our last issue, speculates upon the fate of the last man, and arrives at nine cllows: First, that, as the terrestrial surface is constantly diminishing, he will ultimately be drowned on the highest peak of the Himalayas; second, that there must come a time of univerdisplaced, which will drown him; third, that he will be blown up by cometary gas; fourth, tha as the earth is gradually approaching the sun he will be sun-struck; fifth, that the atmos phere will become too rare for human existen will be burned up in a general configration seventh, that he will be frozen to death; eightl hat there will be immense fissures in the crus of the earth, and that in seeking to escape them he will be crushed to death in some sul errancen cavern; and, lastly, that he will b killed by a crash of orbs.

All of these hypotheses are clever. All of them are sufficiently practical for mortuary purpos to leave the ultimate individual no speci choice as to the manner of his going off. On might as well be drowned on an Illinois prairi as to be blown up on a Himalayan peak, suffo cated on a Labrador leeberg, frozen to death straddling the equator, or burned shinning up the North Pole. It strikes us, however, tha the ingenious speculator in the Scientific American has overlooked one hypothesis more horr ble than all of his combined, which may over take the last of ADAM's race. It is unpleasant may be millions of years removed, it will no shock or dismay him to contemplate his possible

At first sight it would appear rather nice than otherwise to be the last man, "monarch of all he surveys," the consummation of civilization, the outcome of the world's progress, the whole human race planted under his feet, its atom alone in the immensity and blank solitude of Nature. Trammeled as we are in the grooves of fashion and form, his breezy independence is refreshing. He can sleep till noon, and then, if so disposed, turn over and take another nap. When he arises, no exasperating necessities of starched shirt will harass him. He wanders on sure to meet no creditor. He cats when and where he pleases. He has no house-rent to pay. are myths of the past. The servant-girl ques-tion is a rusty legend. The perplexity of swallow-tail never disturbs his peace. No butcher or grocer haunts his dreams. It is matter of sublime indifference to him whether matter of sublime indifference to him whether specie payments are ever resumed. There being no campaigns, he never contemplates the possibility that he may carry a torch. He escapes the Fourth of July. He listens to no bad music, no political buncombe, no dull sermons, no curtain lectures. He carries no night-key, pays no car-fares, fears no thief, attends no conventions drives on the ability and the services. tions, drinks no bad whisky, and can stay ou all night. In a word, he can do as he royally pleases, being sole occupant of the universe Mrs. GRUNDY dead and gone, and no next-doc neighbors to investigate him. From these points of view his position is an enviable one points of view his position is an enviance one; but right here is an alarming contingency, and it involves the hypothesis as to his fate, which, as we have already observed, has escaped the attention of the writer in the Scientific Ameri-

There must be a last man, but there must als be a last woman, and the last man and the last woman in all human probability will find them-selves in joint possession of the world, in which case there is no doubt of the fate of the last case there is no doubt of the fate of the last man. He will not have to wait for the crushing of orbs or the convulsions of Nature to give him a funeral of unprecedented economy. If that last man happens to be a melancholy Patagonian in Terra del Fuego, and that last woman were an Aleut in the extreme end of Alaska, she would find him. That ultimate Patagonian would typity to her the concentration of masculine tyranny, cruelty, and oppression of all ages, from the time when ADAM

meanly sought to fasten the rest received from the squat and greasy seal-hunter who had shared his hut with her. That ultimate Alcut would typify woman as the weaker ves sel through all these ages, all her wrong, injustice, and cruelty. As that Alent avenger, speeding to Patagonia, contemplated the vote her sex had never voted, the bonnets they might have had, the offices they might have fill speeches they might have made, the burden their lazy lords have made them bear, the duck ing-stools that have drenched them, ingliories that have confined villa scolds, the competitive opportunities that have lost through man's impecuniosity, that seats they have had to take, the pulp they might have adorned, the pocket-books they might have carried, the millinery stores they might have exhausted, and the innumerable sights they might have enjoyed but for their taskmasters,—does any one have any doubt of the fate of that miserable man, vainly seeking to escape the opening of the vials of her wrath? Before the torrent of her reproaches and eloment invective he would disappear like a cob proudly in her revenge like LEAR, she may def for she has revenged not only the accumulated wrongs of woman, but has satisfied the uni-versal female ambition. She has had the last

tions known generally as trade circulars or trad papers, and which have few or no regular sub scribers, but are sent out as gratuitous advertising sheets, have taken umbrage at the action of the Post-Office Department, which classed them as transient publications, on which postage must be paid at the rate of two cents per age must be paid at the rate of two cents per ounce. Heretofore these publications have been admitted to the mails at regular newspaper rates, or two cents per pound. There seems no good reason why they should enjoy such an exception, or why the mails should be employed to assist in the transportation of mere advertising posters which trench upon the field of the legitimate areas of the country. A meeting the legitimate press of the country. A meeting of several New York publishers was held in that city last Thursday, but accomplished nothing more than the appointment of a committee to confer with the Department. We hope the Department will hold to its decision, and honor the bona fide circulation of newspapers with the postal favors to which they alone are entitled, out paying subscribers, and whose existence is basis of gratuitous circulation.

Scold No. VIII. is out, and GAIL HAMILTON draws her hash across the face of STANLEY
MATTHEWS and President HAYES, mildly in the
latter, whistlingly in the former. She is in for
a fight, and that "netticoat barricade" is getting shorter and shorter. From essayist to viragoship is a short cut on her road to dis tinction. Politics has its woman at last. The vivandiere of the campaign of peace struggles to the front, and deals whisky and powder to those who fight, -to the intrenched enemies of reform. Gail is welcome to her celebrity, for she carns it. She is the GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN of her sex.

The American Association for the Advance ment of Science is to hold its twenty-sixth annual meeting at Nashville, Tenn., beginning on the 29th of August next. The general sessions meetings of sections, committee-meetings, etc., will be held at the Capitol, which is about five minutes' walk from the Maxwell House. All members planning to attend the meeting should communicate at once with Dr. J. B. LINDSLEY. Secretary of the Local Committee, Nashville, Tenn. All matters relating to membership and to the presentation of papers will be attended to by the Permanent Secretary, F. W. PUTNAM.

It seems that the Springfield Journal ha again moved on Washington in force to secure the Post-Office. The editor of the Journal is opposed to the President's policy of not appointing him Postmaster; and, as this policy is one that can be changed, the Journal desires to save the State to the party four years hence by harden the Post-Office pleased in the harden of the party four parts of the party four parts of the party four parts of the parts having the Post-Office placed in the hands of a man in whose exaltation the entire party is deeply interested. The metive and the end are both commendable, and perhaps the President may understand the case, if it be properly pre-sented to him by the expectant Senators of the

The experience of Mrs. PARMELEE, a Hartford widow, adduces another argument in favor of leaving the hewing of wood and the drawing of water to the elder female element of the house-hold. While wrestling with the contents of the woodshed, a few nights ago, she was suddenly seized by two men, and led in captivity to a grove hard by. Here the abductors explained that they didn't want her, but her daughter, for whom they had been waiting some two months. They mistook the dame for the damsel, who escaped kidnapping by pursuing her musical studies while the old lady chopped the kind-

The Inter-Ocean seems to be distressed on ac count of Marshal PITKIN, of New Orleans. it really does care for him, as it pretends, it will pay him several hundred dollars it owes him for bloody-shirt letters written some time ago. PITKIN has a beautiful style, and a large command of the imaginative faculty. At the solicitation of the Inter-Ocean, and on promise of liberal pay, he sent that paper a number of political letters. Then he wrote several other letters asking for his pay, but received no answer. We believe PITKIN does not think as well of the InterOcean as it seems to think of

her version of WALTER MONTGOMERY's suicide. She was an actress, and he abandoned his wife for her. When he snot himself in London, i she was hissed off the stage one night. Her story is that he induced her to leave her hus-band and she married bim, not knowing till three days after that he had another wife. He saw the two ladies talking together, and took his own life to avoid the wrath in store for him.

Mr. Louis O'Shaughnessy, city editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has involved himself in a quaint effort to sustain his reputation for journalistic enterprise. When WILSON shot THOMP-son, the other night, he started for the Enquire-office, from which O'SHAUGHNESSY aided him to escape. The other papers are calmly abusing the city editor for his action, while he looks placidly down from the summit of a long and affective interview with the culprit, and remarks that "it was all on the impulse of the moment." Since 1869 New York City has had fifty-five

churches mortgaged to the amount of \$2,367,-896. This is a bad showing for the religious element of that city, for these mortgages are a lien on faith, and every member who dies cheats judgment by the default of one. There ought to be a general law prohibiting churches to buy or build what they cannot pay for. A church has no more right than a man to inhabit a structure it cannot pay for at once. Is Senator OGLESBY, in trying to make Fed-

for the Senatorship! The General has apparently forgotten that the reform rule does not or should not permit him to fill the Government offices in this city with appointees of his own selection. We want no MacMahoulsm in Chi-The question whether a railroad employe car The question whether a railroad employe can attack a man in a depot, smash his hat over his eyes, and, after shaking him up as if he were unclaimed bagyage, lock him in a station-house all night, is about to be tried in the New York courts. Mr. James M. Buckingham, a lawyer, received a telegram from his wife that she had shipped their mutual daughter, per New York & New Haven Railroad, and saking him to meet her at the train and pay charges. Mr. Buckingcompliance, suddenly found his feelings dis-rupted, his elothes disintegrated, and himself in jail. He was promptly liberated the purt morning, and straightway brought a suit against the Company, laying his damages at \$20,000. The Company denies all liability in the premises, though it does not express any unwillinguess to settle on the basis of a new

The Philadelphia Times is laboring to prove that Miss Anna Dickinson was at one time a Spiritualist. It alleges that her earlier addresses were in trances, and that one Samuzi Jackson has a poem written by her while under inspiration. was Mrs. Dickinson who drew her out of the influence of the Spiritualists, seeing more money in turning her daughter's ability in another direction. The Times says ANNA has since strenuously denied her old friends, though in a conversation with a friend she confidentially admitversation with a friend she confidentially admit-ted the impeachment, and confessed that an still believes in Spiritualism.

Prus IX. is reported to have express sentiment that nowhere is he more ro in the United States. In Canada le ha den ecclesiastical criticism of the decisions of civil courts. Does "the prisoner of the Vati-can" aspire to a Papal sovergenty over Amer-ica? If Brigham Young may have a defant rulership in Utah, why may not the Pope estab-lish here his temporal power? It is a possibility worth consideration.

With the fixing up of the Sween's suit, the eyes of the Ring prosecutors naturally turn toward RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, who puts in a terse and comprehensive defense. He says he will "see the city eternally d-d" before he will pay back a cent, and the city, anxious not to discriminate invidiously, replies that it will take a fraction of that unit and call it square, if Mr. CONNOLLY will kindly consider such a se

A Washington correspondent discovers that BRET HARTS, JOAQUIN MILLER, and ALBERT RHODES are applicants at the Capital for Consular honors, basing their claims on their lit. Grary reputations. The yellow-haired Viking of the Sierras wants something in France, HARTS is anxious to go to Germany, and HHODES, with to go anywhere.

If ex-Gov. HENDEICKS believed at the In-dianapolis banquet that he was elected Vice-President, what will be believe when he reaches, this week, the banquet-hall of the Manhattan Club in New York? There is a Table about the frog that tried to swell himself to the size of the ox. Has Mr. Hendeicks read it, we won-

The Chicago correspondent of Dwight's Jour nal of Music makes the remarkable statement that "last Thursday evening the Beethoven So-ciety, under the direction of Carl Wolfson, gave a performance of HOPPMANN'S 'Leg en of the Fair Melusina.'" A number of Italians arrived in New York

last week for the purpose of introducing their national game of ball. As the rules of the game provide that the "outs" count in the score, the system is respectfully commended to the Chicago nine.

A Baltimore Judge has decided that John Chinaman can tostiff in court like a white man if he believes in a Supreme Being. His religion is, therefore, as good as any Buddha's in a Balti-Chean labor in Italy is ruining music in this

country. People here would rather give a hand-organ grinder five cents to go away than pay a dollar for a ticket to an opera. The best that can be said, after death, of more than one prominent public man will be that Nasr made a lesson of him by a caricature.

Gen. GRANT is eating his way to the Conti-

PERSONAL. Jenny Lind, aged 51, has a baby 3 nonths old.

It is said that Henry Ward Beecher has been offered \$25,000 to spend his vacation lectur-Dr. R. V. Pierce, the medical advertiser of

ne period, has been put up as a candidate for the fice of Mayor of Buffalo. The British battle-painter, Mrs. Butler,on't Miss Elizabeth Thompson, —intends, it is said, to i "in only religious pictures hereafter.

The writer of a late sketch of Charles Dickens, the novelist, judges that he was absolute-ly perfect as a maker of after-dinner speeches. Robert Stoepel has sent a check from London for the full amount of the funeral expenses of the late Matilda Heron. They had been separated for nine years.

The Philadelphia Times compares the New York Tribune with the squaw who sits at home pre-paring the scales and chanting the praises of her brave. The brave in this instance is a woman. Dr. Abbot, the famous Exeter school-

master, used to say that he had this advantage as compared with his friends: He could read the same book twice over with the same enjoyment, for as fast as he rend he forgot. A series of interesting lectures on natu history is now given at the London Zoological Gar-dens, the lecturer discoursing to the crowd in the presence of the group of animals chosen as the subject of each. Prof. Huxley was to give the

second of the course in the Reptile house. The new Professor of Chemistry in the British Royal Institution is a Mr. Dewar, 27 years of age, and regarded as the rising man in his line, having already made his mark by beveral valuable memoirs. He is a graduate of Edinburg University, and was for several years the assistant of Prof.

A company of fifteen students from Will-A company of fitteen students from williams College is to make an expedition to the Rocky
Mountains this summer under the direction of Prof.
Sanborn Tenney. The understanding is that the
College Museum will have first pick of all specimens collected, and the Lyceum of Natural History second choice; the students may reserve duolicates for their own use only after the other claims
have been satisfied.

The second annual international Conven-The second annual international Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association reported 1,000 working organizations and over 100, 000 members. The New York Tribune warns the Association that its danger and its weakness lis in the possession of money and the love of display. Gaudy and expensive buildings are not always the sign of genuine prosperity, as the history of life-insurance abundantly proves.

The last lines of Mr. Lowell's late poem The last lines of Mr. Lowell's late poem on Edmund Quincy referred to his position in politics during the Presidential campaign, as which time, though he had been a Garrison Abolitionist, he was inclined to favor the election of Tilden as a necessary, if a radical, remedy. It was gratified by the attitude assumed by Hayes in the Presidency, and in this respect represented a large mass of thoughtful voters.

large mass of thoughtful voters.

A financial correspondent of the New York.

Exening Post objects to the use of the word "directly" in the sense of "as soon as." In the last number of the Westminster Review there is a flagrant instance. The writer says: "Directly's want ceases, the supply of it ceases also; directly a new want arises, its supply is probably prompt; directly a want undergoes modification, the supply of it must be modified, till it corresponds," etc., etc.

The London Liederkranz gave Wagner a birthday dinner on the 22d of May, he having then passed his 60th year. Herr Richard made a little speech, in which he said that he, who had spent so many of his years in seclusion, in calm retirement from bastle and noise, nad come forth again into the great world, and could hardly find words to express his joy at finding such sympathy and love. He came forth from his hermit-like seclusion and entered a far distant world, only to find how the work which he had been doing for himself had preceded him, and had influenced the minds of people to an extent of which he had never dreamed. It was to hims great joy to find that that which he had created in his seclusion had taken root, and sourished, and lived in the hearts of man.

WASHING

Secretary Sherman's Length on the Question.

He Favors a Bi-Metal with Certain Re tions.

Values Should Be P Fixed and Am Limited.

Very Flattering Pro the New Four Cents.

tion of the Term Bagger. Kasson Goes to Vienna

The President Gives

Russell Lowell to drid.

Fifteen Millions More of Twenties Called 1 THE SILVER QUE

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S

Special Dispatch to The Tr.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jude 11. statement of the position of the partment upon the silver questle to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE corn the Hon. John Sherman, Secre Treasury. It is an authoritative Treasury. It is an authoritative his views in his own a nguare:

The silver question gives me in There are two extremes of opinion in threatening, and, as usual, each honest convictions and plausible rea most disputes, these opinions are in one on the Coast and one in the Wes black clouds, angry and threaten each other, we see the lightning and der, but soon a fierce storm, a refresignate shower, is followed by the sa dispute about silver will be followed ing supply of silver coin. It will also four paper money, and will supplar in both gold and silver coin, kept ecother. One extreene opinion won holder of silver bullion, or an old sitepot, to carry it to the mint, and into silver dollars, and force ever them in payment of all debts, public and silver is 10 per cent below legal ratio of sixteen to one, would attend the purchasing power of a dol below greentacks and 10, per cent would uterly destroy our public cere pending operations by which we are the burden of our public debt 33 per out from the country all gold no long for any purpose, and leave in swith wirends so much denoance.

friends so much denounce?

of silver bullion. The results of this be so apparent that the good sense of all sections will in due time reject is extreme opinion would entirely dema which is absolutely essential fe wants of life; which is the universally used by mankind than which is handled by millions, while g died by thousands, and in which the zooor

ARE ALIKE INTERESTED The current value of the genuine be and of value is assumed by the go... is to be impossible in the face of the facannot be divided so as to meet one of daily wants of life. Now both these as loss are just as certain to be abandone discussion, as time passes. It is an that has periodically risen for more that and year and has always been adjusted. that has periodically risen for more the sand years, and has always been adju Government issuing both metals as containing their equal value at a faxed rathe amount. The metal less valuable it than its legal ratio must be limited than its legal ratio must be limited than its legal ratio must be limited faring the absolute need of it to fax it as our country where we are strugg our paper money equal to coin, we are a condition to

DO THIS BASILY and with profit to the Government. T issue salver coin whenever demanded, ver dollar as well as the smaller coins for paper money, either for fractional linited States notes, and reare silver coins already have the body of the fractional currency are a legal-tender to the same extent a currency. Let the Government buy builton at what it is worth, and coin s and issue them freely to everybody wirender a paper dollar. This is a FAIR AND VOLUNTARY EXCHA that robs nobody. The silver dollar or received by the Government and be m tender precisely as the paper dollar this way perhaps fifty millions of paper do any more, some say less; but let that be by the popular demand. This process of it, will bring both paper and silver nearer to the standpoint of with the measures now authorized to soon bring all our money to the same will then have paper money supported hic credit, with gold and silver coin in so that every man who has either his in ductions to sell can have

ENTHER KIND OF MONEY.

and all of the same value. If he wanted and the credit, with gold and silver coin in so that every man who has either his in ductions to sell can have

ENTHER HIND OF MONEY.

and all of the same value. If he wanted to soon short the sum he will take he wants to buy in foreign markets gold or exchange. Fractically, silver will be the curfent money, and gold trandard. No doubt it would be better alion of gold and silver could.

BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEM be established, but this is not now and, though the United States is a great it is not great enough to control the wany use silver alone as China does, and countries are ready to take all the go but when we come to buy or sell in the beword, as we are now doing and more largely, we will have to buy and and, though the United States is a great it is not great enough to control the wany new silver alone as China does, and countries are ready to take all the go but when we come to buy or sell in the beword, as we are now doing and more largely, we will have to buy and the word, as we are now and with profit to the Governme

the confidence in the shrewdness ple to believe they will take a step back. The present of the considered as settle administration favors the remonet aliver so far as to make it a legal-tend currency contracts. The President hat the sheet aliver so far as to make it a legal-tend currency contracts. The President hat the sheet and probably will not time comes for him to make recomm to Congress; but the Secretary of the sheet and the sheet and probably will not time comes for him to make recomm to Congress; but the Secretary of the sheet are strong reasons for believing in full accord with the President.

SENATOR STANLEY MATTHEW who arrived here last night, and whose with the fresident give to his views an ificance, indorses the Secretary's preasys that the Republicans of Ohio will edily take grounds in their coming 8 vention in favor of coining the old silically take grounds in their coming 8 vention in favor of coining the old silically take grounds in their coming 8 vention in favor of coining the old silically take grounds in their coming 8 vention in favor of coining the old silically take grounds in their coming 8 vention in favor of coining the old silically take grounds in their coming 8 vention in favor of coining the old silically take grounds in their coming 8 vention in favor of coining the old silically take grounds in their coming 8 vention in favor of coining the old silically the same extent that the greenbacks fill be same extent that the suppose the resident's views upon the silical which is an absolutely hard-more probably the President's views will be tatively known when he publishe for. Cullom wants it understood, that his veto message was not deoppose the remonitization of silver as ple, as he favors it, but was opposed to silver a general legal tender in Illino absence of some Federal legislati

THE OFFICES. JUDGE EMMONS' SUCCESSOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—Stan
thewa is interested in the matter of a
to the late United States Judge Emm
has expressed himself as opposed

Swing, of Ohio, and in favor of Judge the depot and was ordered out, thaving arrived, and, on his source suddenly found his feelings disciothes disfintegrated, and himself was promptly liberated the next and straightway brought a suit Company, laying his damages at a Company denies all liability in a, though it does not express any as to settle on the basis of a new

telphia Times is laboring to prove MA DICKINSON was at one time a It alleges that her earlier addresses as, and that one SAMUEL JACKSON has kinson who drew her out of the daugater's ability in another di-Times says Anna has since stren-i her old friends, though in a con-ha friend she confidentially admit-achment, and confessed that she

reported to have expressed the at nowhere is he more Pope than States. In Canada le has forbid-tical criticism of the decisions of Does "the prisoner of the Vatio a Papal soveragnty over American Young may have a defiant Itah, why may not the Pope establemporal power? It is a possibility tration.

ing up of the Sween's suit, the prehensive defense. He says he city eternally d-d" before he ent, and the city, anxious not e invidiously, replies that it will not that unit and call it square, if will kindly consider such a set

on correspondent discovers that
JOAQUIN MILLER, and ALBERT
pplicants at the Capital for Conbasing their claims on their litons. The yellow-haired Viking
attachments in France, Hanne ions. The yellow-naired Viking cants something in France, HARTE, to to Germany, and RHODES, with ty rather than location, is willing

HENDRICKS believed at the In-aquet that he was elected Vice-at will be believe when he reaches, banquet-hell of the Manhattan ork? There is a sable about the to swell bimself to the size of to swell bimself to the size of ir. Has delicks read ft, we won-

akes the remarkable statement resday evening the Beethoven So-a direction of Carl Wolfson, ce of HOPPMANN'S 'Leg end

f Italians arrived in New York he purpose of introducing their of ball. As the rules of the that the "outs" count in the

Judge has decided that John tost fr in court like a white man a Supreme Being. His religion good as any Buddha's in a Balti-

n Italy is ruining music in this le here would rather give a hand-ve cents to go away than pay a

can be said, after death, of prominent public man will be a lesson of him by a caricature. eating his way to the Conti-

PERSONAL.

aged 51, has a baby 3 nat Henry Ward Beecher has ,000 to spend his vacation lectur-

erce, the medical advertiser of cen put up as a candidate for the Bufalo.

battle-painter, Mrs. Butler,— th Thompson.—intends, it is said, gious pictures hereafter. of a late sketch of Charles list, judges that he was absolute-ker of after-dinner speeches. el has sent a check from Lon-nount of the funeral expenses of leron. They had been separated

this Times compares the New the squaw who site at home pre-and chanting the praises of her in this instance is a woman.

the famous Exeter school-by that he had this advantage as his friends: He could read the over with the same enjoyment, and he forgot.

teresting lectures on natural
en at the London Zoological Gardiscoursing to the crowd in the
group of animals chosen as the
Prof. Huxley was to give the
ree in the Reptile house.

fessor of Chemistry in the
lution is a Mr. Dewar, 27 years
ed as the rising man in his line,
de his mark by several valuable
graduate of Edinburg Universiveral years the assistant of Prof.

afteen students from Will-make an expedition to the Rocky amer under the direction of Prof. The understanding is that the sill have first pick of all speci-d the Lyceum of Natural Histo-the students may reserve dupli-use only after the other claims

mual international Conven-men's Christian Association re-ing organizations and over 100, -e New York Tribune warns the danger and its weakness lie in noney and the love of display, we buildings are not always the aperity, he the history of life-tly proveh of Mr. Lowell's late poem by referred to his position in a Presidential campaign, at he had been a Garrison Abo-elined to favor the election of

and year a Garrison Abo-cined to favor the election of ary, if a radical, remedy. He attitude assumed by Hayes in in this respect represented a highly companies.

Ill it corresponds, "etc., etc., iederkranz gave Wagner a the 22d of May, he having then the Herr Richard made a little mid that he, who had spent so a seclusion, in calm retirement so, had come forth agrain into it could hardly find words to exing such sympathy and love. has hermit-like seclusion and a world, only to find how the can doing for himself had preinfluenced the minds of people in he had never dreamed. It joy to find that that which he calusion had taken root, and its the hearts of men.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Sherman's Views at Length on the Silver Question.

He Favors a Bi-Metallic Standard with Certain Restric-

Values Should Be Permanently Fixed and Amounts Limited.

Very Flattering Prospects for the New Four Per Cents.

The President Gives His Definition of the Term Carpet-Bagger.

Kasson Goes to Vienna and James Russell Lowell to Madrid.

Fifteen Millions. More of the Five-Twenties Called In. THE SILVER QUESTION.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S VIEWS.
Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.
HINGTON, D. C., Jude 11.—The following WISHNOTON, D. C., Substitute 11.—The following chisment of the position of the Treasury Department upon the silver question is furnished in The Chicago Tribune correspondent by hon John Sherman, Secretary of the

riews in his own anguage:

Tressty. It is an authoritative statement of his tiews in his own language:

The silver question gives me no uneasiness. The silver question and plausible reasoning. Like ast disputes, these opinions are now localized, on the Coast and one in the West. When two hind clouds, angry and threatening, approach act other, we see the lightning and hear the thunder, but soon a fierce storm, a refreshing rain, or a guile shower, is followed by the sunshine. This cispute shout silver will be followed by a refreshing supply of silver coin. It will absorb a portion of our paper money, and will supplant and MAKE EASIER RESUMPTION in both gold and silver coin. It will absorb a portion of silver polition, or an old silver plate or taget, to carry it to the mint, and have it coined his silver dollars, and force everybody to take me in payment of all debts, public or private. Such a measure, if adopted now, when the market rains of aliver is 10 per cent below gold. It weld utterly destroy our public credit, stop our pessing operations by which we are now reducing the burken of our public debt 33 per cent; drive siftom the country all gold no longer necessary trany purpose, and leave us with what our silver fimits so much denounce.

A SINOLE STANDARD

d silver bullion. The results of this doctrine will be saparent that the good sense of our people in disctions will in due time reject it. The other circus coinion would entirely demonetize silver, with is absolutely essential for the daily unit of life; which is the coin more ulversily used by mankind than any other; which is the coin more ulversily used by millions, while gold is handed by millions, while gold is handed by thousands, and in which the rich and the

The arrent value of the genuine begin and the property of the genuine begin and the grain of the genuine begin and the grain is assumed by the government and the gold and the district sale in passible in the face of the fact that gold and the divided so as to meet one of the hunared all wants of life. Now both these axtreme opinious are just as certain to be abandoned, after full decasion, as time passes. It is an old dispute that has periodically risen for more than two thousai year, and has always been adjusted by the Government issuing both metals as coun, and maintaing their equal value at a fixed rate by limiting be amount. The metal less valuable in the market han its legal ratio must be limited in its issue, thrughte absolute need of it to fix the amount. Is are country where we are struggling to make at paper money equal to coin, we are happily in a tending to the contract of the contract of the district of the contract of the contract of the district of the contract of the contract

mel with profit to the Government. The way is to meast alver coin whenever demanded, fine old silver dollar as well as the smaller coins in exchange it paper money, either for fractional currency or instel states notes, and retire them. The silver coins already have supersected he body of the fractional currency, and they as legal-tender to the same extent as fractional currency. Let the Government buy the silver will receive the control of the control

THE OFFICES. SUDGE EMMONS' SUCCESSOR.
Special Disputch to The Tribune.

smillegrow, D. C., June 11.—Stanley Matis interested in the matter of a successor blate United States Judge Emmons. He expressed himself as opposed to Judge exact Ohio, and in favor of Judge Ballard,

of Kentucky. The contest over this place may

INSTRUCTING THE PRESIDENT

of Kentucky. The contest over this place may now be considered as fairly open.

INSTRUCTING THE PIESIDENT.

Gov. Cullom thinks that the President will appoint Millitizer Postmaster at Belleville. Taylor, present incumbent, is understood to have resigned. Cullom leaves for home to-morrow. Gov. Cullom and State Treasurer Rutz to-day requested the President to appoint ex-Congressman Jehn Baker, of Belleville, either to the Swiss or Brazilian mission. Baker was very active in the last campaign. Cullom thinks he will be appointed.

A delegation of Alabamians, representing the Bepublican Executive Committee, were received by the President to-day. The interview was important, as giving the President's definition of a carpet-bagger, and showing that he expected that all mistakes made in appointments would be corrected by the Senate, and not by himself. The President said that he had learned a great deal in the last two months; that certain appointments he had recently made in Alabama, he was satisfied, were mistakes, but that he could not now recall them, and would have to leave it to the Senate to decide. He assured the delegation that he would

MARE NO MORE REMOVALS

except for cause, and would only make new appointments where the terms of the office-holders had expired. A discussion arising

IN REFERENCE TO CARPET-BAGGERS.

The President said that he did not consider a person who had become a bona fide resident of a State necessarily a carpet-bagger because he came from the North; that he only stigmatized those persons as carpet-baggers who went South for the purpose of holding office, and made that a business. He illustrated the case of the Hon. Ansen J. McCook, the only Republican elected to Congress from New York City. Gen. Mecook had left Ohio, had gone to New York, engaged in business, made it his permanent nome, and could not be called a carpet-bagger.

FOREION MISSIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., June 11.—Upon Mr. Kasson's arrival in Washington, the mission to Austria, which it is u

Jasper Smith, now Consul at Furchaland, formerly chief of the Consular Bureau of the State Department, has been promoted to take charge of the Commerce Agency at Nottingham, England.

NEW ORLEANS. James Lewis, colored, has been commissioned Navai Officer at New Orleans. Col. Jack Whar-ton has been officially notified of his appoint-ment as United States Marshal for Louisians.

FOUR PER CENTS.

PROSPECTS OF THE NEW LOAM.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—It is believed at the Treasury Department that a large amount of the new 4 per cent loan will be taken in this country for a permanent investment dur-ing the thirty days when it will be open for popular subscription at par. The experience of the past two years has disposed people to value the element of safety in investments far more than the promise of larger returns. There are mill-

lons of dollars lying idle because of the general lack of faith in corporation bonds and stocks and other forms of so-called securities, which used to be so fascinating. This idle capital will, it is thought, be invested

IN THE NEW BONDS, if the opportunity is brought to the attention of the country by a full discussion in the newspapers. As the bonds are to be issued in denominations running down as low as \$50, they will be within the reac of farmers, mechanics, and others of moderate means, who have small and others of moderate means, who have sma savings that they want to put where they will be safe from the risk of corporate management business catastrophe, and a shrinkage of values. The plan commends itself strongly to capitalist as well as to small investors.

NOTES AND NEWS.

SCARCITY OF SMALL BILLS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—Infor reaches here to-night to the effect that the searcity of small bills is forcing the extensive and instances are given where large newspape establishments are receiving such quantities at to be obliged to make the sale of stamps at marked discount apart from their regular bus ness, in order to get rid of these receipts in th kind of currency.

SENATOR MORGAN'S LETTER.

It is learned further in regard to the letter of General demanding that criminal prosecutions against ballot-box stuffers in that State be sus-pended was more dictatorial in its tone and manner than heretofore charged. It spoke of the offenses themselves as matters of a rathe trivial character, and said that, in view of th olive branch held out to his people by the Presi-dent, not only the smaller cases should be abandoned, but that an order should be made

dent, not only the smaller cases should be abandoned, but that an order should be made which would sweep all cases aside.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

Gen. Butler, in his open letter to Wayne MacVeagh, very plainiv intimates that he not only is against the Administration, but that he is so bitterly opposed to fit that he will endeavor to have an investigation made of the work of the Louisians Commission, and will himself endeavor to become a member of the Investigating Committee. On the other hand, in an interview, a report of which appeared in the National Republican here the morning after the publication of the MacVeagh letter, Butler declares that he is not opposed to the Administration, but is only waiting. Those who have long memories will not have forgotten that Gen. Butler took about precisely the same position with regard to Grant's Administration. Then, at the outset, Butler was inclined to be very much opposed to the man who had put him in a public pillory, as having been "bottled-up" at Dutch Gan. But, in the course of a few weeks, he obtained what patrodage he wanted, in his own State and elsewhere, and became one of the most pronounced defenders of the Administration. This programme may be the same now; it will be curious to witness the result of it. The people at the White House are especially sensitive to anything which seems to them like bulldozing. Ben Butler's special stake in the Louisiana patronage is the retention of his brother-in-law, Parker, as Postmaster at New Orleans. He has been Postmaster eight years, and, under the general principle which is understood to have been established, would naturally be designated for removal. Butler has thus far succeded in keeping him in office.

Butler has thus far succeded in keeping him in office.

PIVE-TWENTIES CALLED IN.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., June II.—The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds below designated, known as five-twenty bonds of the Act of March 3, 1865, consols of 1865, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, City of Washington, on and after the 11th of September. 1877. Interest on said bonds will cease that day: Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1865, namely, \$50, No. 6,001 to No. 18,000, both inclusive; \$100, No. 8,001 to No. 18,000, both inclusive; \$500, No. 10,001 to No. 18,000, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 23,001 to No. 41,000, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 23,001 to No. 41,000, both inclusive: Total coupons, \$10,000,000. Registered bonds, rodecmable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st of July, 1870, as follows; \$10, No. 1901 to No. 4,900, both inclusive; \$500, No. 1,901 to No. 4,900, both inclusive; \$500, No. 1,901 to No. 4,350, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 7,601 to No. 3,700, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 2,601 to No. 3,700, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 2,601 to No. 4,830, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 2,601 to No. 3,700, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 2,601 to No. 4,830, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 2,601 to No. 3,700, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 2,601 to No. 4,830, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 2,601 to No. 4,830, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 2,601 to No. 4,800, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 2,601 to No. 4,800, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 2,601 to No. 4,800, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 2,601 to No. 4

O00,000.

PISTAKEE LAKE.

The survey of Pistakee Lake, Lake County, Ill., was some years ago impeached as an infringement on the rights of riparian owners, and the controversy between them and the locators of warrants on the disputed area is still pending in the Department of the Interior. Commissioner Williamson has now concluded to send a special agent to make personal examination of the survey, and report the facts in relation to the controverted questions, with a view to their early and final settlement.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATIONAL

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CARLINVILLZ, Ill., June 11.—The exercises of commencement week of Blackburn University were opened by the delivery of the Baccalaureate sermon by Prof. Nutting. The sermon was a fine exposition of the Christian religion and science, in their wider and more catholic sense. To the graduating class of the University he spoke, in the most feeling manner, wise words of counsel. The audience was the largest and most brilliant that ever assembled in our magnificent Court-House Hall. The programme for the week is: Monday, Junior exhibition; Wednesday, alumni reunion; and Thursday, commencement exercises.

FIELD AND TURF.

A Thirteen-Inning Game Between the Louisvilles and Chicagos.

The Visitors Victorious Because They Had the Most Nerve and Skill.

St. Louis Once More Steps on Cincinnati En Route for the Championship.

Races at Dexter Park To-Day---Slow Time in the Free-for-All at Philadelphia Yesterday.

BASE-BALL. THIRTEEN INNINGS, AND THEN THET COULDN'T.
The Chicago Club went through the season of 1876 without playing any League club more than nine innings for a game, and rubbed through fourteen games this year without hav-ing the necessity thrust upon them. In this they were fortunate, for it was yesterday proved that they were not calculated by nature or training to play more than nine innings—in-deed, it would have been much better for their ecord if the game had had only eight innings in it. Then they would have won a creditable victory; as it was, they lost with more credit—if

in it. Then they would have won a creditable victory; as it was, they lost with more credit—If there is any credit in losing—than they generally have done this year.

The threatening weather of the morning and early afternoon kept many away, but after all there were above 1,000 present. No runs were scored until the second inning, when Glenn took first on an error by Latham, second while Shaffer was putting out Spalding, and was brought home on Smith's safe one past second. In the following inning Hines hit one clear over Hall for two bases, and ran all the way home while Gerhardt and Latham were putting out McVey. In the sixth inning Peters hit well for a base, and worked around home on errors by Gerhardt and Hague. The visitors did net score until the eighth inning, when Latham put in a two-baser and was brought home by Hall and Gerhardt, who made clean drives. This made the score 3 to 1 in favor of the Whites as they entered the scandaious ninth inning. The first three Chicago batters to come up were sent back on good catches, and the visitors grabbed the stick, though without the hope that they were to have a game handed to them by their opponents. Gerhardt led off with a hit, and took second on one of McVey's new style throws, which differ from his former kind in that they don't hit anything. The next two men, Craver and Shaffer, retired on easy chances, and Devlin arranged to be third man out if he could, but he couldn't. He hit to Peters, and the latter threw straight and sharp to Soalding, but the ball got away and the fuh commenced. Devlin took second on another of McVey's eccentricities, and then Snyder hit one down near the foul-line, which Bradley picked up well but sent to Spalding in bad shape and cap to the performance by hitting safely. All this fun brought in two runs and tied the score, to the great joy of the Louisville players'and the intense and unconcealed disgust of the audience. The tenth inning was at once entered on, but neither it nor the eleventh nor twellthe produced more than capte there is any credit in losing—than they general-

THE SCORE.						
to the property of the second	AB			P	A	
CHICAGO.	-	-	-	-	0	-
ines, c. f		1	2	9		
McVey, C		0		9	0	. 0
Apson, 3 b	0	0	4	0	6	. 0
Peters, 8. 8	0	2	0	4	9	2
Gleun, 1. f		0	0	115	2025	1
Spaiding, 1 b	6	0	5	4	0	0
Smith, 2b		0	7	-	2	- 2
Bradley, p	0	0	Ô	2	0	2
Waitt, r. f	0	0	U	2	24	
Total	53	4	10	39	19	13
LOUISVILLE.		10				1
Latham, 1 b	6	1	2	16	0	4
Hague, 3 b	B	1 0	2	1	1	1
Hall, I. f	6	0,	3	2	0	0
Gerhardt, 2 b	867755	1	2321	.4	8	2
Crever, 8. H	7	0	1	3	2	100
Shaffer, r. f	5	0	2	4	1	1
Devita, p	5	1	0	0	8 3	1
Snyder, c	5	0	2000	5		0
Crowley, c. f	6	1	2	4	0	1
THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T					-4	
Total	59	- 51	14	:50	+3-51	10

Innings— 12345678910111213 Chicago011001000000144 Louisville.....000000120002-5

Louisville......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 2-5

RIVES EARNED.

Innangs-1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

Chicago.......0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1

Louisville......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1-2

Two-base hits-Hines, 1; Latham, 1; Hall, 1;

Crowley, 1.

Total bases on clean hits-Chicago, 11; Louisville, 17.

First base on errors-Peters, 1; Glenn, 2; Spalding, 1; Smith, 3; Latham, 1; Gerhardt, 1; Devlin, 2; Snyder, 1. Chicago, 7; Louisville, 5.

Left on bases-Hines, 1; McVey, 1; Anson, 1; Spalding, 3; Smith, 3; Bradley, 2; Latham, 1; Hague, 1; Hall, 2; Gerhardt, 1; Craver, 1; Shaffer, 2; Devlin, 1; Crowley, 1. Chicago, 11; Louisville, 10.

Bases on called balls-Off Bradley, 1; off Dev-Bases on called balls-Off Bradley, 1; off Dev-

lingue, 1; hall, 2; deviand, 1; covered, 1; louisville, 10.

Bases on called balls—Off Bradley, 1; off Devilin, 1.

Passed balls—McVcy, 2.

Umpire—Stambaugh.

The unusually long game was really enjoyable for the perfection of a considerable proportion of the play. Some of the fielding was remarkable for quickness and accuracy. One instance was a double play in the sixth inning, when Waite, after making a good catch off Hall, threw Latham out at the home-plate in fine style. If it were not that Waitt's batting is so much like the memory of Bielaski, he would make a valuable member of the team; but four hits in nine games don't encourage the public much. Another excellent play was Glean's long run and good catch of Crowley's foul in the fifth inning, when the Louisvilles nad men on second and third, with no one out.

The same clubs play again this afternoon, and the fanne of the thirteen-inning game will doubtless draw the largest crowd of the season. This will be the farewell game to the home team for a couple of weeks, as they leave for the East to-night.

CINCINNATI—ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, June 11.—Terrific batting and ad-

CINCINNATI—ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. LOUIS, June 11.—Terrific batting and admirable work in the field resulted in the defeat of the Cincinnatis by the Browns this afternoon, the game being called at the end of the eighth inning to enable the visitors to catch the train. A wild throw by McGeary to make a double play and a man sent to first on balls were the only errrors charged against St. Louis. Manning, who pitched instead of Mathews, was batted to all parts of the field, Clappe Battin, and Force especially doing effective work with the stick. The best work for the Reds was performed by Foley, Manning, and Hallinan.

The score.

	E.		217			
The state of the same of the s	1		B		•	E
organ, I. f Clapp, c McGeary, 2 b Battin, 3 b Force, s. s. Remsen, c. f. Blong, r. f. Nicholis, p Dehiman, 1 b	55555444	0 1	1 4 1 3 3 1 2 1 0	0 2 1 1 5 3 1 1 10	0 1 3 2 5 0 0 2 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Total	41	11	16	24	13	2
CINCINNATI. Hallinan, 2 b. Pike, c. f. Manning, p. Jones, i. f. Addy, r. f. Booth, s. s. Gould, 1. b. Foley, 3 b. Kessler c.	3333	100010000	1001100	3 0 3 1 1 11 11	104003042	000011011215
Total	29	2	1	2	14	10

Total bases on hits—St. Lonis, 23; Cincinnati,
Three-base hits—Battin, 2; Remsen, 1.
Two-base hits—Manning, 1; Booth, 1.
Earned rans—St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 2.
Time of game—Two hours.
Umpire—L. W. Burtis.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILA

Runs earned—Athletics, 2; Bostons, 0.
First base by errors—Athletics, 5; Boston, 2. PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11.—Base-ball: Buck-syes, 1; Rhode Islands, 0.

THE TURF.

THE DEXTER PARK RACES begin to-day, and continue until Saturday. The events on the card to-day are the three-minut events on the card to-day are the three-minute race, which has several fine starters, and the match trot between Isaac Walxel's black geld-ing Black Frank, and Tom Evers' black geld-ing Ethan. This match was made about ten days ago, and, as there is a smart feeling of rivalry between the owners, it will be extremely

interesting.
Col. Mansur has made arrangements with the Michigan Southern Road whereby patrons of the track can make the round trip, including admission to the track, and the whole expension will be covered by \$1. This is something the

admission to the track, and the whole expense will be covered by \$1. This is something that has not heretofore been put in practice, but it is an idea that cannot fall of success. The train will positively wait until the races are all over before coming in.

COLUMBUS, O.

Special Displace to The Tribuna.

COLUMBUS, O. June 11.—The preparations all seem to augur a successful opening at the spring meeting of the Columbus Jockey Club to-morrow. The opening day, which is generally considered the poorest of the season, will this year be an exception. One of the most prominent features of the races to-morrow will be the mile-and-a-balf dash of 3-year-olds, for which there have been eighteen entries, and among which there are several horses of considerable note. The mile dash for all ages will be snother interesting race to-morrow. Between thirty and forty horses will contend. Mile-heats for all ages will also be an interesting part of the first day's programme, To-day there were some eight or ten new arrivals, and others enroute will be here this evening. Among the arrivals were horses from Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Ohlo, some of which were winners at the late races in Louisville, Lexington, and Cincinnati. The meeting will last four days.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 11.—The following is the summary of the trotting race at Point Breeze Park, free-for-all purse:

Boston, June 11.—At the Mystic Park races, the first race, 2:24 class, was won by Honest Harry, Charlie Mac second, Little Mary third. Time, 2:244, 2:244, 2:25, 2:25. Charlie Mac won the third heat.

The second race, 2:38 class, was won by Powers, Furchy Maid second, John McDougal third. Time, 2:29, 2:30, 2:32.

THE OAR. RACE ON THE THAMES. LONDON, June 11 .- In the boat-race on the Thames to-day for £200 a side, between T. Blackman and Thomas Higgins, the latter wor on a foul. The course was from Putney to

SUICIDE.

The Something After Death Losing Its An-

cient Influence---Many Refusing to Grunt and Sweat Under the Weary Load. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 11.—Numerous atsempts of a suicidal nature have been made in the past two days,—sufficient to denominate them an epidemic. The morphine line is most sought, but only one has succeeded in going over on it. With a girl, who died Saturday, over on it. With a girl, who died Saturday, two efforts were successful. George H. Wolf, of Terre Haute, a butcher, came here a few days ago, and Sunday shot himself in the head at the Spencer House. No cause is known for the deed, as Wolf was in good circumstances and health. Tony Ap, a laborer who has been out of employment two years, thought to get work on the Belt Railroad, but reading to-night that no more men were to be engaged, he cut his throat with a razor.

DIXON, Ill., June 11.—In the midst of the excitement of the wife-poisoning trial here, the wife of J. B. Derr, a mechanic of our city, tired of life, deliberately robed herself for death yesterday afternoon, and committed suicide by taking morphine. A physician was summoned, but too late. She remained in an unconscious condition for some six hours and died. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW. Mich., June 11.—A German named Henry Beiszel, a butcher, 30 years of age and unmarried, hung bimself with a clothesine this afternoon. No cause for the rash act is known to have existed.

A young man named Herbert Newton committed suicide at Chesaning, in this county Saturday, by throwing himself in a well. health and depressed mental condition were

Special Disposes to The Tribune.

MILWAUKER, Wis., June 11.—Gottlieb Gerstenberger, a German. 493 Teutonia street, suicideu by hanging this morning in his barn. He was 50 years old, and leaves a family.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, June 12-1 a. m .- For the Lake Region, nearly stationary or lower pressure, stationary or higher temperature, winds varia-

weather, and rain areas.

San Francisco, Cal., June 11.—Unusual heat has prevailed in this city and throughout the State for several days past. At various points in the interior valleys and foot-hills the thermometer has ranged from \$5 to 115 in the shade. The atmosphere is very dry, and during a portion of the time a north wind has prevailed, doing some damage to wheat, though on the whole but little injury is reported. In this city the heat has reached the unusual degree of \$9 to \$9. A fatal case of sunstroke was reported to a railway hand in South Vallejo. He had been drinking icewater freely.

Winona, Minn., June 11.—Frost has killed about one-third of the corn in some parts of this State. Wheat everywhere is looking well.

LUCAL OBSENYATION.

CRICAGO. June 11.

Time. Bar. The Hu. Wins. Rn. Weather.

6:50a. m. 29.77 59 76 S. W., brisk, .05 Fair. weather, and rain areas.

6:Sia m. 29.77 59 76 8. W., brisk. .05 Fair.

11:18a. m. 29.77 65 88 8. W., brisk. .05 Fair.

11:18a. m. 29.77 65 88 8. W., fresh. ... ii. rain.

2:00p. m. 29.74 60 70 8. W., fresh. ... ii. rain.

3:03p. m. 39.78 63 83 8. W., fresh. .06 Fair.

0:00p. m. 29.89 56 80 W., g. | ie. Clear.

10:18p. m. 29.88 56 62 8. W., gentie! 23 Clear.

Maximum thermometer. 69: minimum. 55.

ENERAL OBSERVATONS.

CHICAGO, June 11-Midnight.

Stations. Bar. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather INDICTMENTS WITHDRAWN.

leged manufacturers of crooked whisky in this city, which began about five years ago, and resulted in the indictment of about eighty distillers and rectifiers, has been abandoned, and the United States District Attorney this morning entered a nolle prosequi by authority of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury. Samuel K. Pike and several other defendants are dead; others have long been out of the wnisky business, and in other cases the indictments were found defective or the witnesses could not be obtained. Only about half a dozen untried whisky cases now remain in the United States Courts in this district.

PERSONAL. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 11.—Among the prominent physicians summoned from abroad to consult together in the case of the Hon. T. W. Ferry, United States Senator, who has been for some time seriously ill at this place, is Dr. J. H. Hollister, Medical Director of the Protection Life-Insurance Company, of Chicago. Thanks to the broad experience and eminent skill of these medical advisers, Mr. Terry is fast regaining his health. Dr. Hollister returns to Chicago to-night.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Pittsburg Develops a New Form of Crime, Monstrous and Horrible.

Existence of a Society for the Pollution of Young Women.

Prison for Six Years. Hearing of Arguments in the McGhee Case, at Dixon, Ill.

The Club-Abortionist Sent to State's

A Cowardly Murder Committed by an Infuriated Wretch at Dover, N. J.

ORGANIZED ABORTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Pittsbung, Pa., June 11.—A few weeks ago Samuel McMasters, who had been acting Mayor and for many years a leading Alderman of this city, was tried and convicted of abortion. The details of the case are the most revolting of any in our criminal annals. It was proved that he belonged to a club comprising some ten or twelve influential men, and perhaps as many women, whose sole purpose was the betrayal and ruin of young girls, several of whom fell into the net thus spread for them, at least two dying under the hands of the club-abortion-ist. To-day McMasters was sentenced by Judge Ewing, of the Criminal Court, to six years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary. Be-fore sentence was passed on him he made along speech, to the effect that he was a martyr, an speech, to the effect that he was a martyr, an innocent, persecuted man, and charging that the Judges on the bench had taken an active part in the prosecution. The effect of the speech was decidedly to his disadvantage. An effort will be made to have the case reviewed by the Supreme Court, but with little prospect of success. Very little sympathy is felt for Mc-Masters, the almost universal expression being, "Served him right." Other members of the infamous club will be prosecuted as soon as evidence can be secured.

CHEEK. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 11.—A man named

William Williams, of prepossessing appearance, an American, but who claimed to have passed most of his life in Paris, and surely well versed in the French language, arrived here, made the acquaintance of Mrs. J. O. Fortin, a wealthy widow living on a farm across Lake Monona, and offered her some \$7,000 for her farm-property, claiming that his money was in banks in New York, and that as soon as he could get it by drafts he would take possession, in the meanwhile staying with the widow at her farm and directing operations.

at her farm and directing operations. It being necessary to have a contract made out for purchases of farms, Mr. Williams went to one of our best lawyers, the Hon. William Welch, and told his story. Mr. Welch drew up the papers, his client telling him he was slightly embarrassed by the non-arrival of money from New York, and requested the loan of \$10, which Mr. Welch readily granted, having a rich cheot in view. Last night, after stealing two valuable watches from Mrs. Fortin, the gentleman sloped for parts unknown.

BURLINGTON, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Trioune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 11.—The regular sumner raid by burglars on the slumberers in A private residence, a grocery, and the place of Woelhaf & Moon, merchant tailors, were entered last night, and from the latter place newly-finished clothing to the value of over \$200 was removed. The burglars broke open the back doors. Burlington is blessed with a Marshal as big as he is bold, if he isn't as bold as he is big, and who has proved himas he is big, and who has proved himseif a reformer of the civil service. He
has for some time, according to the
evidence before the Grand Jury, compelled the
members of the police force to whack up with
him on all fees earned and collected by them,
which they are allowed extra. The men stood
it as long as they could. One of them testified
that when he failed to accede to the Marshal's
demands he was removed from a beat where
arrests were frequent to a long, quiet beat. The
Marshal, E. J. Hoefer, was indicted twice, and
has given bail in both proceedings.

M'GHEE.

Dixon, Ill., June 11.—The crowd in attendance on the McGhee trial increases as the alance on the medice trial increases as the al-ready tedious case is prolonged. Sunday ap-pears to have had no cooling effect, but rather to fan the flame, for on Monday morning from all parts of the country young and old thronged our city to hear the closing arguments of the attorneys, to get a sight of the reverend crimiattorneys, to get a sight of the reverend criminal, and, perhaps, to hear the verdict of the jury. A. C. Bardwell, the State's Attorney, resumed his argument this morning, and closed at adjournment this noon. Judge Eustace opened his defense of the prisoner on the reassembling of the Court, and probably will occupy the most of Tuesday. The main feature of his defense to-day was that the cause of Mrs. McGhee's death was not definitely known; that the medicines given by the doctor in attendance were of a poisonous nature; that circumstantial evidence, to be effective or convincing, must be perfect in all its parts, no links being missing, which was far from true in this case, and that the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of a reasonable doubt.

COWARDLY MURDER.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
New York, June 11.—Ira Cole, a fireman on New York, June II.—Ira Cote, a freman on the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad, was fatally stabbed at Dover, N. J., this noon, by James Hogan, aged 17. Hogan has a thorough character for ruffianism, and had been released from jail but a few hours before the murder. He asked Cole, who was running on a freight, to give him a ride to New York. Cole refused, and was engaged in firing the engine when Hogan jumped into the cab, plunged the knife into Cole's abdomen, and then made his escape. The fireman died in an hour. Hogan was caught six miles away. It took four men to convey him to the jail at Dover, so desperately did he reaset.

TWEDELL, HORSE-THIEF. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, June 11.—Twedell, the note Missouri horse-thief, who was arrested last week, broke out of the Kirksville jail last night. He was furnished with a crowbar and other tools by friends outside. Active efforts are being made to rearrest him.

TO BE HANGED. DAYTON, O., June 11.—Information received here from Columbus to-day announces that Gov. Young declines to interfere with the case of Harry Adams, convicted of the murder of a soldier named Mullharren in February, 1876. Adams will be hung on Friday of this week.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 11.—The Supreme Court affirms the decision of the Northampton County Court in the case of Allen C. Laros, who fatally poisoned his father and mother and Moses Schurg, an old man boarding with the Laros family. ANOTHER WIFE-MURDERER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, June 11.—John Armstrong has

DECISION AFFIRMED.

been arrested for killing his wife. It is charged that he beat her over the head and kicked her in the abdomen. Deceased was enceinte at the time of her death. PINNEY. SAN FRANCISCO, June 11 .- Pinney was held to answer to-day on a charge of embezzling funds from the Ida Elmore Mining Company,

CASUALTIES.

FLOODS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

QUINCY, Ill., June 11.—The Hannibal & St.
Jo Railroad is still in a wretched condition, owing to the flood. A train succeeded in reaching Quincy from the West this morning, after making a detour of sixty miles from the main line. All trains are blocked at the Kansas City bottoms, where the water is two feet deep on the track.

All trains are blocked at the Kansas City bottoms, where the water is two feet deep on the track.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITT. Mo., June 11.—The terrible flood in the Missouri River has begun to abate, a fall of three inches being noticed, since my last dispatch. Great damage has beed done to the rainroads. It will be several days before trains can pass over the tracks of the Council Bluffs or Hannibal & St. Joseph. John Sterling is supposed to have been drowned Saturday night while attempting to escape from his dwelling, which was half submerged before the raging Missouri.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 11.—The flood in Wolf River has caused a break of over a mile on the Memphis & Louisville Railroad, and now there are no trains running on any of the five roads leading out of the city. The damage on the Little Bock Road will be repaired to-day, and a train is expected to go out this evening.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 11.—Repairs on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad will be completed to-night, and the regular schedule will be resumed to-morrow morning.

St. Louis, June 11.—The Globe-Democrat specials from points on the Missouri River give some additional news of the freshets in that stream. At Kansas City the Missouri River give some additional news of the freshets in that stream. At Kansas City the Missouri has fallen four inches to-day, and the Kaw River about two feet. Very little land is visible opposite Kansas City. The Town of Harlem is deserted, the railroad tracks, previously mentioned, are still under water, but passengers are transferred in omnibuses or sent round by other roads, there being but little detention. At Booneville the warehouse dykes along the river bank and large quantities of cord-wood have been swept away, and many houses nearly submerged. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road dyke is being strengthened. The Stock-Yards and track on the Missouri Fascific Road are submerged. The river is very high at other points below, but no material damage is yet r

"The Best Value at Least Cost!!"

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., June 11.—Charles Sharrat a young man about 20 years of age, whose parents reside in Washington, D. C., for some time past employed in the store of Elesha & Co., was drowned in Wild-Cat Creek on Sunday. It appears that Sharratt and Charles Ewry, each in a scull-boat, rowed up the canal t Wild-Cat Dam, and intended to go dow wild-Cat Dam, and intended to go down the creek into the Wabash, and down the Wabash returning to the city. The creek, a very rapid, crooked stream, was swellen by recent rains and filled with floodwood. In the passage down the creek Sharratt's boat was swept against a pile of drift and upset, and, before Ewry could render assistance, he was swept under the drift. Every exertion has been made, but, up to this evening, the body has not been found.

DETROIT, Mich., June 11.—About 9:80 o'clock last evening the steamer R. N. Rice, of the Cleveland line, was discovered on fire while lying at her dock, foot of Shelby street, and beore the fire could be brought under co fore the fire could be brought under control by the Fire Department the steerage, after, and forward cabins, with their furniture, were de-stroyed. The hull and machinery are uninjured. Loss, \$30,000 to \$35,000; insurance, \$25,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. It will prob-ably take six weeks or more to rebuild the burned portions of the Rice. In the meantime, the steamer Pearl, of Cleveland, will take her place on the Detroit and Cleveland line.

MT. CARMEL Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., June 11.—The Committe appointed by Mayor Jayne, of this city, to so icit aid for the sufferers by the Mt. Carmel dis

licit aid for the sufferers by the Mt. Carmel disaster, commenced work this afternoon, and
have already raised over \$100. It is expected
Springfield will contribute generously.

Special Dispate to The Tribuns.

Carbondale, Ill., June 11.—Almost last but
not least comes Carbondale to the relief of Mt.
Carmel. A public meeting was held at Rickart
& Campbell's Hall this evening, and committees
were appointed to solicit subscriptions and
other aid.

FATAL LAND-SLIP.

Special Dispatch to The Trioune.

McGregor, la., June 11.—A distressing accident occurred yesterday at Pictured Rocks, two
miles below here. Samuel Miller and Allen
Clarke, with their families, were picnicking at the
Rocks. The men had left for a few moments to
dig some sand. While digging a large mass of
sand and rock feel upon them, killing Clarke
instantly and fatally injuring Miller. Clarke
owned the delly exper live between Medicage dig some sand. While digging a large mass of sand and rock feel upon them, killing Clarke instantly and fatally injuring Miller. Clarke owned the daily stage line between McGregor and Waukon. Miller was a carpenter and an old citizen of McGregor.

CAUSE UNKNOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

McGregor, Ia., June 11.—John Grenzila,
Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
Railroad at Decorah for many years, was found dead to-day in a vacant house in Prairie du Chien. The cause of his death is unknown. He had been missing a week.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. NEW YORK, June 11.—Franklin J. Ottarson, an editorial writer for the *Tribune* for fifteen years, and more recently engaged on other journals, is missing. It is feared he was drowned

journals, is missing. It is feared he was drowned while bathing at Coney Island.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, June 11.—Washington marketmen sold 70,000 quarts of strawberfies on Saturday. They regard it as the largest sale of fruit ever known in this city.

New § York, June 11.—Steamship Britannic brought 150 Swedes, who are enroute to Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

brought 150 Swedes, who are enroute to Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfirld, ill., June 11.—A petition in voluntary blankruptey was filed to-day by Geo. W. Bushnell, nurseryman. Normal, Ill. Referred to Register Weldon, of Bloomington, for adjudication.

New York, June 11.—The small schooner, only twenty feet lorg, in which Capt. Crapo and wife are making their way to Europe, starting from New Bedford, May 28, was spoken June 6, latitude 42 deg. 20 m, longitude 44 deg. 22 min. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 11.—One hundred million feet of logs, board measure, have been rafted out of the Tittabawasse River to June 9, inclusive. The recent heavy rains will materially aid in helping out logs on all streams in this section.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

State has received for distribution to the several counties volumes of the acts of Congress of 1876 and 1877, and copies in legal binding for the State Library. 1870 and 1877, and copies in legal binding for the State Library.

LITTLE ROCE, June 11.—The Supreme Court on Saturday decided that the act under which about \$15,000,000 of bonds were issued in 1899 in aid of railroads was unconstitutional, and that the bonds were illegal. The case was appealed from the Pulaski Circuit Court, referred to in these dispatches a few weeks ago. The Supreme Court affirm the decision of the Court below.

SENATOR FERRY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GRAND HAVEN, Mich., June 11. — Sens GRAND HAVEN, Mich., June 11.—Senator Ferry continues to improve, and the feeling of suspense, anxiety, and dread apprehension which pervaded this entire community and section has given way to joy and thankfulness over the prospect of his recovery. Hundreds of telegrams and letters have been received, expressing sympathy, and the Senator's friends realize as never before his nearness to the people's heart.

THE INDIANS.

OMAHA. Neb., June 11.—The Cheyenne Indians, who are en route to the Indian Territory, passed Sidney to-day, all in good spirits.

funds from the Ida Elmore Mining Company, of which he was President and Treasurer. Two more charges of forgery were preferred against him.

KICKED AND CLUBBED TO DEATH.
NEW YORK, June 11.—Francis Williams. of No. 35 Pike street, died to-day from the effects of clubbing and kicking by Officer Doyle, early yesterday. The officer has been arrested.

ANOTHER M'GHEE.
OMANA, Neth., June 11.—Dr. St. Louis, of Fremont, Neb., who for some weeks past has

herently deficient in strength. The nerves gather from it both vigor and tranquillity. But while it imparts strength and gives a wholesome stimulus to the animal economy, it does not unduly excite it like the cheap exhibarants sometimes resorted to under the erroneous impression that they can invitorate.

Decay's Effacing Finger will never mar the the teeth that are brushed daily with odoriferous Sozodoni. It lends a foreignance to the breath as well as protects the teeth from corrosson and decomposition.

BUSINESS' NOTICES.

Keep's Custom Shirts Made to Measure. For post, 6 for \$9; no obligation to keep any (keep's shirts unless perfectly satisfactory, 17 adison-st.

Use "Mra. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrho's, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous deblity, impovershed blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 63 Clark street.

Town Talk—"The Pioneer" plug tobe Each plug has a wood tag. It it is now the fi ite. Everybody likes it.

Jeffers' French Catarrh Cure is the best remedy known for catarrh, asthma, and hay-fever. Trial free. Office No. 70 State street. DRESS GOODS.

Chas. Gossage

"Prices Extraordinarily Low!"

Mattelasse Cloths at 25 cts!

Plaid Debeges at 35 cts! Knickerbocker Lenos at 50 cts! For Overdresses. Very Stylish

Seaside Cloths in All Shades! Summer Suitings, 15 cts Up! Linen Lawns, 25 and 35 cts!

Pure Linen and Fast Color Plain Silks, 75, 85c, and \$1! Fancy Silks, 65 and 75 cts!

Best Value in the Market Velvet and Silk Striped Do! Elegant Goods. Prices Largely Reduced

Black Grenadines!

"Bargains in" Wht. and Col'd Handerchiefs, Torchon and Calais Laces. Thread and Llama Lace Points. Lace Sacques and Talmas, At Fabulously Low

Extraordinary Bargains in Silk Suits, Cloaks, & Dolmans. Summer Hosiery. Summer Underwear.

Never so Cheap as Now! Chas. Gossage & Co.

DRESSES. 121 & 123 State-st.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN! 500

Misses' & Children's Dresses HALF PRICE!

300 White Pique Dresses trimmed with deep Ruffle of Embroidery:
Age 2 to 4 years, \$2.50, worth \$6.00.
Age 4 to 6 years, \$3.00, worth \$7.00. 200 Cambric Dresses in pin checks of Brown, Blue, and Black, made up with plain Cambric to match, and trimmed with Torchon Lace: Age 4 to 6 years, \$3.50. worth \$6.50. Age 6 to 10 years, \$4.00, worth \$8.00. Age 10 to 16 years, \$4.50, worth \$10.00.

Ladies will find this an opportuni-ty to secure desirable goods at about half the usual price, and should avail themselves as soon as con-venient. 121 & 123 State-st. Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

MEDICAL. DR. GUINET'S NEURALGIA CURE

Why will you suffer? when tor 50 cents you can obtain IMMEDIATE and LAST-ING relief. This is the ONLY KNOWN REMEDY for Neuralgia where the CURE is WAR RANTED to be IMMEDIATE and perma

AMET & CO., Proprietors,
Por sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.
and all retail drugging. TO BENT. FOR RENT.

DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING TORENT.

Apply to WM. C. DOW. Room 8 Tribune Building

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Light Demand for Loans --- Clearings, \$2,900,000.

The Produce Markets Firmer, with loderate Activity---Provisions Steady.

Hogs Stronger-Grain Prices Stimulated by the Weather.

Movement from the Seaboard, Stocks in Store.

FINANCIAL.

The loan market was as quiet at the opening of this week as at the close of the last. Good negotiable paper is seen in only small quantities, and is in demand. The banks find their surplus means accumulating as do those of all the other large cities in this country and Europe. The financial situation of Chicaco might be accurately described by paragraphs clipped from the financial columns of the London Times, the Augsburg Gazetta, or the Moniteur, with the necessary changes in names and dates. The similarity of the financial and industrial conditions of all the leading countries of

t affairs. backs to regular customers. On the street, the usual variations on bank rates are made.

New York exchange was sold-between banks at 506275c per \$1,000 premium.

The clearings were \$2,900,000.

parison from the accessible official records of the dividends paid by the railroads of this country in the fiscal years 1875-6 and 1876-77. Its tables include all roads on record as having paid dividends in the first roads on record as having paid dividends in the first year named, except sixteen unimportant roads and some small leased roads. For these roads no reports could be obtained, but they are included by estimates. Only fifty-one railroads not leased have made dividends in the last half-year. Their stock amounts to \$581, 091, 579, and the amount of dividends in 1875-16 was \$46, 475, 870, and in 1877 \$40, 458, 621. The latter is \$10,737 dividends were paid; eleven roads that pay dividends on preferred stocks only paid \$3,139,778 on their stock of \$45,498,053. For these leased roads, and minor leased roads, and the roads paying dividends on preferred stock only.

Total....\$826,641,702 \$57,872,070 \$63,889,319

These dividends, it is to be repeated, are estimated on the basis of the dividend paid at the last regular dividend-day. The dividend for the year is calculated at the rate then paid. The above table exhibits a very serious decline. In 1875. 6 the dividends paid amounted, according to Poor's Manual, to \$74, 294, 218. Thirting from this the 51,000,000 paid by the Pennsylvania Coal Com-pany on its railway stock, and the yearly rental paid to Georgia by the Western & Atlantic, neither of these items being included above, we and the amount of railroad dividends now being d the amount of railroad dividends now being id is less than that of the previous railroad fiscal tr by \$15, 122, 148. The decrease in the rate of rear by \$15, 122, 148. The decrease in the rate of tividend paid by dividend-paying companies accounts for \$6, 017, 249 of this reduction, and the rest a due to the failure to pay anything of companies hat paid something in 1875-'6. Three companies hat paid \$7, 365, 317 then now pay nothing. They are the Philadelphia & Reading, Dolaware, Lackaranna & Western, and New Jersey Central, thout twenty other roads have also discontinued heir dividends. The total dividends given above nake a return of only 2.6 per cent annually upon all the railroad stock, outstanding, since on over

About twenty other roads have also discontinued their dividends. The total dividends given above make a return of only 2.6 per cent annually upon all the railroad stock outstanding, since on over \$1,400,000,000 of railroad stock no dividends whatever are paid. The dividend-paying roads are also paying interest on \$500,000,000 of debt.

WHO OWN BANK STOCK.

It was stated in the addresses of George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange National Bank, and E. R. Rollins, President of the Centennial National Bank, before the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, that the stockholders of National Banks so farfrom being bloated bondboiders, or greedy capitalists, were most of them women and dependent persons. In nearly all the banks through the death of the original incorporators and stockholders, the stock has become distributed among the widows and orphans and other heirs. For instance, of the 360 stockholders of a National Banks in Newark, N. J., 200 are women. All the National Banks of the country have 208, 486 shareholders, and of these 104, 970, or more than half, have an interest of \$1,000 or less each. The average amount of stock held by each stockholder in the National Banks is \$2,000. The New York Tribuna finds in the January dividend-book of the New York National Banks some interesting facts of the same purport. The managers of these banks seldom hold more than a small part of the stock of the bank they run. The total capital of these institutions is \$66,400,000. This was held by 19,485 stockholders, only 500 of whom are officers. These 500 Directors and officers hold only 108,230 shares, while there are 901,780 shares held by 18, 985 persons. Twelve of the bank Presidents hold \$5,000 stock or less, and two hold only \$1,000. The inequality of taxation is well illustrated by the fact that \$2,000 deposited in a savings bank draws 6 percent free of taxes.

The Story insurance Commissioners of Market Presidents hold \$5,000 five town and the part of the twenty-second annual report of the stock of the p

\$2,000 deposited in a savings bank draws 6 per cent free of taxes.

BOSTON INSURANCE.

The first part of the twenty-second annual report of the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts relating to Fire and Marine Insurance has been printed. On the 1st of January, 1877, 225 companies were authorized to do business in this State. Seventeen foreign companies have been admitted to do business in the State during the year, and 11 companies have withdrawn. The cash capital of 26 Massachusetts joint stock companies is \$17.017,000, and increase of \$450,000; assets, \$13,-244,355, an increase of \$325,662; risks written, \$304,345, 224, an increase of \$328,662; risks written, \$304,345, 224, an increase of \$39,694,308; risks outstanding, \$323,458,221, an increase of \$33,-800, 733; losses paid, \$2,023,850, a decrease of \$3,524,800, 130; losses paid, \$1,870,056; marine outstanding, \$323,458,221, an increase of \$33,824,800, a decrease of \$3,824,800, 130; losses paid, \$1,870,056; marine risks written, 2004,526,007; losses paid, \$5,842,-103. All these statistics show a continued decrease in the volume of business and premium rate.

PAYING FOR FROXIES IN CORFORATE ELECTIONS.

The practice of paying stockholders for the use of their proxies is no new thing. During the struggle preceding the Michigan-Central election the New York papers had advertised openly bidding \$1, and upwards a share for the use of proxies. This is nothing to what was seen in the election in Sam Francisco last week of officers of the Crown Foint Mining Company. In this election Senator Jones' agent paid in some cases as much as half their market value on a large number of shares for the control of the proxies. The stock-bolders of Crown Foint, who sold out their rights in this way, will be preaching about "the abuses of corporate management" and the "need of reform," in a few months.

CONSOLIDATION OF NEW YORK STOCK BOARDS.

The Open Gold and Stock Exchange of New York held a meeting on Friday to consider the proposed consolidation with the American Mining and

d Stock Exchange.

ANY PRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGES.

There is not enough business in San Francisco one Stock Exchange, but there are three of se institutions struggling for a living. This is not include the Nevada Stock Exchange, ich has just closed. It had forty-five active mbors.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. POREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling.
France.
Belgium.
Switzer.and.
Germany.
Norway. Sweden, and Den
Austria. BROKERS' QUOTATIO

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

New YORK.

New YORK, June 11.—Gold opened at 105, and clos. 104%. Borrowing rates ranged from flat to 1.04 per cent per diem. The decline was due to syndicate negotiations and talk about contraction and specie payments.

Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bars 1244 in greenbacks, and 118% gold. Silver coin & discount.

discount.
Government bonds were fairly active in late dealings. The decline to day as compared with the closing figures of Saturday ranged from 14 to 14. The syndicate price for new 414 per cents is now 10214 gold and interest, but sales were made at lower figures.

Railroad bonds closed firm, with a moderate

now 102% gold and interest, but saies were made at lower figures.

Railroad bonds closed firm, with a moderate business.

State securities were firm. Louisiana consols advanced to 86%, and Missouri long 6s to 109%.

The stock market in early dealings was heavy and depressed for coal shares, and alternately weak and firm for the remainder of the list, though in the main higher. The sectine in coal stocks as compared with Saturday night's closing figures were 5½ per cent for Morris & Essex, 3% for Delaware & Hudson, and 1% for Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the prices touched having been respectively 58, 27%, and 30%. Subsequently Morris & Essex recovered to 59, Delaware & Hudson to 32%, but the improvement was still later partially lost. New York Central rose to 91, Lake Shore to 47%, Northwestern preferred to 45%, St. Paul common to 19, preferred to 49%, and Western Union to 62%. Express shares were irregular. Adams was offered down to 94%, and Wells & Fargo sold at 87. Coal stocks to-day touched the lowest prices of the year. The cause of this is the low price for coal, in connection with a large auction sale on Wednesday, although during the morning some unfavorable rumors were put aftout in the Exchange which had a depressing influence. The trunk line shares advanced on a belief that the reture of William H. Vanderbilt will check the railroad competition from assuming larger proportions than at present. During the afternoon the market was firm and higher, with a recovery of 1% to 2% in coal stocks, and an advance of % to 1 in the remainder of the list. Just previous to the close a reaction of % to % took place in all the active shares. Western Union advanced to 62% on the recommendation of the Executive Committee that the usual dividend of 1% per cent would be declared, but afterwards declined to 62, and closed at 62%. It was announced this afternoon that Receiver Jewett, of Erie, had signod a pooling arrangement. A rumor was also affoat that the fast trains were to be withdrawn, but this could not be yearf

Money market easy, 11/62. Prime mercantile paper, 33/6244. Customs receipts, \$901,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$149,000. Clearings, \$23,000,000. Sterling steady; actual business, long, 487%; short, 480%.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. 11454 New 456. 11854 10-408. 1125c Coupons. 11554 Currencies. 11056 United States Express 1
New York Central 1014 (C. & A. preferred 18
Eric preferred 16 Onlo & Mississipp 446
Hariem preferred 140 A. & P. Tolegraph 194
Michigan Central 384 Missouri Pacific 14
Panama 95 C. B. & Q. 100
Union Pacific, stock 6846 Hannibal & St. Jo. 120
Union Pacific, stock 6846 Hannibal & St. Jo. 120
Union Pacific stock 195 C. B. & Q. 100
Union Pacific stock 195 C. Union Pacific bonds 1108
Illinois Central 51 Union Pacific bonds 1108
Illinois Central 51 Union Pacific bonds 1078
Cleveland & Pittsburg 795 U. P. land grant 103
Northwestern 21 U. P. slanking-fund 97%

Tennessee, new 42
Virginia, old 51
SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:
Alpha. 124 Kentucky. 4
Alpha. 126 Kentucky. 5
Best & Belcher. 164 Mexican. 9
Bullion. 5 Northern Belle. 18
Consol. Virginia. 314 Overman 1894
California. 524 Ophir. 13
California. 427 Raymond & Ely 554
Condiar. 27 Raymond & Ely 554
Condial. 284 Savaged Beloher. 20
Caledonia. 295 Savaged Beloher. 20
Geodid & Curry. 8 Union Consolitated 6
Gould & Curry. 8 Union Consolitated 154
Julia Cons. 184 Enreka Consolidated. 155
Justice. 859

Crown Point. 4 Segregated Belcher 20 Exchequer. 4 Slerra Nevada. 44 Gould & Curry. 8 Union Consolidated. 5 Hale & Norcross. 34 Yellow Jacket. 6 8 Justice. 5 State of the Stat

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, June 11:

South Haisted at, 69% it in of Canalport av, e f, 24% x100 ft, with buildings, dated June 9..... \$ 3,800 George at, 122 tim of West Kinzie st, w f, 24x 900 George at, 122 tim of West Kinzie st, w f, 24x 900 West Kinzie st, w f, 24x 900 George at a few filed by the filed of the filed standard s

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876

tion: 3,266 bu wheat, 398 bu corn, 372 74c for country lots, the inside for No. 2. Sale was bu ryé, 1,014 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 5 cars No. 2 Northwastern wheat, 1 car No. 2 spring, 3 cars rejected do (9 wheat); 76 cars and 11,000 hu high-mixed corn, 2 cars new do, 10 cars new mixed, 183 cars and 17,500 bu No. 2 corn, 107 cars rejected do, 27 cars no grade (405 corn), 2 cars white oats, 11 cars No. 2 do, 26 cars rejected do (39 oats); 3 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do (39 oats); 3 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 32 cars No. 3 barley, 14 cars rejected do. Total (474 cars), 225, -000 bu. Inspected out: 23,630 bu wheat, 198, -996 bu corn, 30,892 bu oats, 741 bu rye, 2,709 bu barley.

bu barley.

The corresponding day one year ago 379 cars were inspected into store, and 133 cars on do two years ago.

The following statement shows the distribution

active yesterday. Provisions were steady, and breadstuffs were firmer, in an irregular way, chief-ly as a consequence of damp weather, the foreign markets being easier, with no special war news to ly as a consequence of damp weather, the foreign markets being easier, with no special war news to cause firmness. It did not rain much here, but the weather was threatening, and the news from the country was not reassuring to those who hoped for fine skies. It was widely feared that we are in the forward end of a damp, cool spell, that will be anything but favorable to the crops, and this gave firmness to the markets. It was remembered that those who bought on bad weather in the past were generally losers in the long run, so that there was little impulsiveness in the trade; but it was argued that there is room for more uneasiness than usual. Wheat is just in that stage where undue rain would do it the most harm, and corn is open to damage, in addition to the fact that rumor tells of large areas which have not been planted, owing to bad weather in the past. The trading was, however, chiefly for forward delivery. There was a little doing for shipment, but the markets were quiet in that direction, the weather news apparently not having reached Eastern buyers. Corn dragged, in proportion to the volume of receipts, while the stock of wheat is steadily decreasing.

There was no change in the complexion of the dry-goods market. Quietude prevailed in nearly all departments, and prices again were steady as

all departments, and prices again were steady and unchanged. Groceries were ordered sparingly at previous prices. Coffees are held with confidence, but the lack of demand checks the tendency to adance, which would naturally result from the late mprovement at the East. Sugars are firm, and, with anything like an active demand, would with anything like an active demand, would no doubt advance, teas, and soaps former prices. There was was a good demand for sustained ception was withefish, in which we note a decline of 20@25c per half br., now quoted at \$4.50@4.60. The dried-fruit market was quiet and unchanged. Prices of butter and cheese ranged about the same as at the close of last week. Oils, paints, and colors remained fairly active, and most lines.

and colors remained fairly active, and most lines were steady. The only change noted was a reduc-tion to 14%c in the price of 110 test carbon. Coal tion to 14%c in the price of 110 test carbon. Coal and wood were steady.

The lumber market was moderately active at recent prices. The offerings were fair. A fair business was done at the yards. The retail prices are higher. Building materials were in moderate demand at last week's prices. Common brick are now irefair stock, and the supply is daily increasing. The wool market was quiet and steady. The new clip is moving slowly, and large receipts are not expected for a week or two. Broom-corn was in moderate request and steady. Higes were easy under a limited inquiry and in sympathy with the Eastern markets. Seeds were quiet and steady. Eastern markets. Seeds were quiet and steady. Potatoes were higher and firmly held, the receipts and stock on hand being very light. Poultry was

slow and weak.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged, on the basis of 2c for corn to Buffalo. Room was taken for 16,000 bu wheat and 85,000 bn corn. Rail freights were dull, but nominally steady at former rates. To New York 30c per 100 bs on grain, and 45c on boxed meats. To Boston, Port-

land, and Providence, 35c on grain and 50c on provisions. To interior New England points, 35c on grain. Provisions to Baltimore, 42c, and to Philadelphia, 43c. To Montreal, 25c on grain and 35c on provisions. "Fourth-class" rated 10c above EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

PRODUCE IN BOSTON.

The Boston Journal gives the following as the receipts in that city during the five months with May, in two years:

8: 1877. 497, 184 497, 184 22, 567 3, 410, 070 297, 694 1, 153, 717 15, 945 454, 492 51, 866 229, 427 19, 688 6, 872 6, 872 194 49, 395 1, 164 49, 395 1, 1764 49, 395 1, 1764 49, 385 1, 1764 Piour, bris.
Flour, half bris.
Corn. bu.
Wheat, bu.
Oats, bu.
Sye, bu.
Shorts, bu.
Corn-meal, bris.
Barley, bu.
Barley, bris. GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs, June 11, 1877: G. D. Bardon & Bro., 4 casks pickles; R. F. dughes, 1 case photographic card mountings; Jacob Hammel, 4 casks wine; E. H. Sargent, 2 casks drug sundries; guns; J. V. Farwell & Co., 1 case cotton-hose, 2 cases dry-goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 6 pkgs dry-goods; H. Channon & Co., 4 colls wire-rope; A. B. Meeker & Go., 200 tons pig iron; Henry Lenzen, 3 bris cider, 1 cask wine, 10 cases whisky; Robert Warren, 1 cask whisky. Amount coll

Warren, 1 cask whisky. Amount collected, \$2,-415.02.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet, but very steady, and quite firm, though no important advance in prices was established; pork being the strongest article, though quoted 1 shifling per bri lower in Liverpool. There was little change in lard or meats at other points; but hogs at the Union Stock Yards were quoted 10size per 100 lie higher, being in light supply, and that reacted on product. The principal work of the season was in making changes.

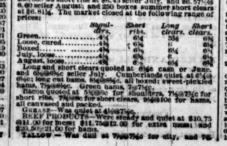
the higher, being in light supply, and that reacted on product. The principal work of the season was in making changes.

Miss Pork—Was dull, but firmer, advancing ise per brt, under limited offerings. Sales were reported of 145 bris cash at \$12.856 18.00; 5, 250 bris seller July at \$12.856 18.00; 6, 250 bris seller July; and 18.05; and 250 bris seller the year at \$12.50. Total, 12.645 bris. The market closed steady at \$12.856 12.90 cash or seller Jule; \$12.8756 12.90 seller July; and \$13.0236 13.05 August.

Frime mess was quoted at \$12.00812.25; and extra prime do at \$8.7569.00.

LARD—Was quick, but 25605 per 100 bs higher, recovering the decline of Saturday, though in light request. Sales were reported of 500 tes each at \$8.85; 2.750 tes seller July at \$8.8756.80; and 2.00 tes market should be selled to the seller July; and \$8.756 seller July; and \$8.756 seller July; and \$8.756 seller July; and \$8.756 seller August. See seller July; and \$8.75 seller August. New land was nominal at 10.8 1250 per 100 bs below the price of regular.

Maara—Were only in moderate request, but held very firmly at former quotations for present delivery, while futures were easier, with the decrease in the time into next month. There was but a light demand for shipment. Sales were reported of 20.000 ms shoulders at \$6.25; the short ribe at \$6.45 seller July, and \$8.77.66 at \$6.85 seller July; and \$



FLOUR—Was quiet and armer, in sympathy with wheat. There was a slight improvement in the demand, and no great offerings as stocks are not large. Sales were reported of 75 bris winter at \$9.0039.25; 1,460 bris spring extras at \$7.5069.60; 100 bris spring experies at \$5.50; and 50 bris 77e flour on private terms. Total, 1,685 bris. The market closed at the following as the saking range of prices: Choice winters, \$9.0039.75; medium do, \$8.0038.75; common do, \$7.0037.25; choice Minucota spring, \$8.5039.50; medium do, \$8.0038.50; cboice family flour (spring), \$7.5038.60; medium do, \$8.0038.50; cboice family flour (spring), \$7.5038.60; medium do, \$4.5035.00; mediu BREADSTUFFS.

and \$12, 50 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 6 tons at \$17.00 per ton.

Commeat—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$18.00 per ton, to arriva.

WHEAT—Was fairly active, and again stronger, though rather weak at the outset, when London was reported easy, with very little doing in the British markets either in store or afoat. The market here advanced 3½c per bu, and closed 2½c higher than Saturday, the premium of 1½6 for cash over July being maintained under a continued good demand on a short current supply. The inquiry was, however, chiefly for future, a good many outside buying orders being received, some of which were to go iong, the base washer acting as an incentive to buyers, in amarked that we ments of longer standing. It was marked that we ments of longer standing. It was marked that we ments of longer standing. It was assaller stock of old wheat than was ever known in the history of our market, and that even if the crop in the Northwest be not injured, there is confessedly only haif a crop in California, with poor prospects for the usual British supply from Russla, so that the new crop ought to command good prices. The more deferred deliveries were aronger in consequence of this view. Seller July opened at \$1.52, sollet of \$1.54, and declined to \$1.54, and declined the vear at \$1.25. Seller \$1.20,

3,000 ba.

Wheat—Sales 25,000 bu at \$1.53\4@1.53\4 seller
July.

Corn—190,000 bu at 47\6@47\4c for July and 40\4c for
August.

Mess Fork—Sales 750 bris at \$13.00 for August.

Mess Pork—Sales 750 bris at \$13.00 for August.

Mess pork was easier, with sales of 1,750 bris at \$12.85
for July and \$12.075,6613.00 for August.

Lard was steady; sales 3,750 tos at \$8.825 cash, \$8.80
July, and \$8.975,6610.00 for August.

Whoat was quiet and lower. July sold at \$1.528,68
1.395, closing at \$1.53. August sold at \$1.536,61
1.395, closing at the outside. The hast sale of June was at \$1.546,810 moderate demand, and easier, with sales of July at 475,6475,6. closing at 475,6475,6. August sold at 485,645,610,610 at 485,645,610,610 at 485,645,610 at 485,610 at 48

at 37%c.

Mess pork was dull and unchanged, closing at \$12.87% (\$12.80 for July, and \$13.00%13.00%) for August. Sales 250 bris seller August at \$13.00% 10.2 for July, and \$8.97% (\$1.00% was quiet at \$8.90% 10.2% for July, and \$8.97% (\$1.00% 10.00%) at \$3.50.00 for August. Sales 350 tos seller July at \$3.50.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS,

ALCOHOL—Was quitet at \$2.0762.14.

BROOM-CORN—was in moderate demand. The supply of corn in the West is light, and is rapidly passing into the hands of a few parties, who think the crop will be nearly exhausted before new corn is available. The new crop will also be smaller than the last one, the acreage in nearly all the States having been reduced. Quotations: Green hurl, 867c; medium hurl, red tipped, 566c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it. 3568 (56c) red tipped, with do, 4645c; red do, 4644c; inside brush, 465c; medium to choice stalk braid, Inside brush, 465c; medium to choice stalk braid,
48654c; Inferior brush, 4645c; crooked do 264c,
BUTTER—The butter market was moderately active
and fairly steady. Shippers and the local trade bought
with considerable freedom at the following range of
prices: Choice yellow, 17620c; medium to good, 136
14c; inferior to symmon, 9611c.
BAGGING—Trade was unimproved, and prices were
without change, ranging as follows: Stark A, 23c; Montaup, 22c; Peeriess, 22c; Lewiston, 20c; otter Creek,
19c; American, 18c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlaps, 4 and 5
bu, 14616c; gunnics, single, 14615c; do double, 246.
2446c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in moderate demand. Common brick are in liberal supply, and the out-side quotation is obtained only for selected stock. Lime, etc., are steady: Common brick, 83.2564.50; pressed brick, \$44.0.@is.00; lime in bulk, 6:@etc; do in bris, our, Michigan stucco. \$1.75 per bri; plastering hair.

brick, \$14.0cm is. 00; Hmc in bulk, comerci; do in bria, 90c; Michigan stucco, \$1.75 per bri; plastering hair, 35c per bri.

CHEESE—No marked change was apparent in this market. Orders were mostly for small amounts, the downward tendency of prices serving to restrict the demand to such quantities as are needed for immediate use. We repeal our quotations of Saturday: Good to COAL—The demand was fair at the following prices: COAL—The demand was fair at the following prices: Lackawanna. egg. \$5.75; do nut and range. \$6.00; Hioseburg, \$6.50; Briar Hill, \$5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, \$5.00; Illhois, \$5.50; Sod4.25; Gartaherrie, \$4.50; Indiana block, \$4.5064.75.

EIGGS—Were quiet and steady at 1046811c.

FISH—Lakensha are coming forward more treely, and \$4.5064.60; anterone steady at 1046811c.

FISH—Lakensha are coming forward more treely, and \$4.5064.60; are consistent of the price of the steady of the price of the steady of the price of the steady of the price o

gian herring, bris, \$16.00; smoked halbut, 10c; sesied herring, per box 26c; Columbia River salmon, ½-bri, \$2.25.
FitUITS AND NUTS—There was a fair movement in both foreign and domestic dried, and a fairly steady set. FitUITS AND NUTS—There was a fair movement in both foreign and domestic dried, and a fairly steady set. Foreign and domestic dried, and a fairly steady set. Foreign and the foreign and foreign and

le boxes: cherries, \$2.0092.50 per case of 24 boxes; oranges, \$57.0098.00 per box; lemons, \$7.0098.00 per box lemons, \$7.0098.00 per box lemons, \$7.0098.00 per box lemons stronges or lemons and lemons or le 66c: Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 54@6c; Banher, 6c.

HAY—Timothy was in request for shipment and firm.
Prairie remains quiet: Timothy, 89.30610,00; No. 2,
\$8.0068.50: mixed, \$7.0067.50; upland prairie, \$7.50;
No. 1, \$5.2565.50; slough, \$4.50.

Hilb 85—Were in moderate request. The market is
quoted at \$9cc, but it is understood that sales have been
quoted at \$9cc, but it is understood that sales have been
cuted, light, 946696; and heavy, shace green
cured, light, 946696; and heavy, shace green
aged, 746675c; part cured. \$46685c; green sales aged
\$46695c; green calf, 12c; filts and prime dry kip and
calf, 156-10c; dry-salted hides, 11c; deacon skins, 45
650c.

calf. 156:16c; dry-salted hides. He: deacon skins. 45 (55)c.

HiGHWINES—Were quiet and unchanged. Sale was made of 50 bris at \$1.07 per gallon. F. O. Boyd & Co., of New York, write as follows: "The production in the West has again been reduced, but, with the present stock now on hand, there is not likely to be a sarcity, the requirements of the trade being still very limited. The irregularity in gauging still continues to cause much embarrassment to the trade. The irregularity in gauging still continues to cause much embarrassment to the trade. The irregularity in gauging still continues to cause much embarrassment to the trade. The irregularity in gauging still continues to cause much embarrassment to the trade. The irregularity in gauging still continues to cause much embarrassment to the trade. The irregularity is caused to be a support to the continues of the caused o

medium, 456450c; good de, 50e55c; fire, 55690c; finest, 60s85c; choice, 70975c; choices, 85690c; fancy, \$1.00 el.15.

IMPERIAL—Common, 29633c; good do, 35635c; medium, 40645c; good do, 45648c; fine, 57653c; finest, 55690c; choice, 85670c; choicest, 70675c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 29630c; good do, 32635c; medium, 40645c; good do, 45484c; fine, 50635c; nicest, 55640c, choice, 65670c; choicest, 9008\$t.00.

JAPAN—Common, 28630c; good common, 32635c; medium, 35635c; choices, 50085c.

OLONGS—Common 28630c; good common, 35635c; medium, 47645c; good medium, 45645c; fine, 45648c; finest, 55655c; choices, 5065c; choicest, 7560c.

WOOD—Sold at 86.00 for beech, and at 57.00 for mapie, delivered.

WOOL—Trade is still light, the receipts being small. The wool selfs shout as fast as it arrives, small main facturers being the principal buyers. Local dealers are paying the following prices: New medium unwashed wools, 20635c; fine do, 18625c; fine flecce, washed, \$30 632c; medium do, 30635c; tubs, 30236c.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 1,700 head. The small supply on sale was quickly disposed of, and at materially higher prices than prevailed last week. Sales of common to medium grades making at \$3.5065.00, and of good to choice at \$5.509 d. 25, while for a few bunches of extra steers \$6.506 f. 00 was obtained. By noon every thing had been sold, and the market closed strong at the following

| T. O. was obtained. By noon every thing had been sold, and the market closed strong at the following QUOTATIONS.
| Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,450 and gravards.
| Show the strong of the

Which show an advance over last week of 10c per 100 lbs. The market closed firm.

10G 8ALES.

No. Ae. Price: No. Ae. Price: No. As. Price.
81...288 \$4.92\square\text{81} 19...287 \$4.90 \$20...272 \$4.90 \$20...253 \$4.80 \$27...201 \$4.00 \$4.65 \$20...157 \$4.10 \$62 \$...286 \$4.75 \$34...173 \$4.70 \$63...229 \$4.70 \$41...172 \$4.70 \$68...194 \$4.70 \$23...108, \$4.70 \$62...194 \$4.70 \$42...218 \$4.65 \$26...239 \$4.65 \$34...173 \$4.70 \$64...231 \$4.65 \$54...231 \$4.65 \$54...231 \$4.65 \$54...231 \$4.65 \$54...231 \$4.65 \$54...231 \$4.65 \$55...319 \$5.00 \$49...252 \$4.70 \$68...1294 \$4.70 \$68...252 \$4.70 \$55...213 \$4.80 \$68...252 \$4.70 \$57...290 \$4.70 \$68...252 \$4.70 \$57...290 \$4.70 \$68...252 \$4.70 \$57...229 \$4.70 \$68...252 \$4.70 \$68...252 \$4.70 \$68...252 \$4.70 \$68...252 \$4.70 \$68...252 \$4.70 \$68...252 \$4.70 \$68...252 \$4.70 \$68...252 \$4.70 \$68...252 \$4.70 \$68...252 \$4.70 \$68...252 \$

New York, Jube 11.—Bugvas—Receipts 4, 860, making 9, 520 for the week, gainst 10, ceo last week; fair to
good steers socie; firm, and higher; inferior and ordinary Texas and Cherokee a shade better than Friday
last; medium to prime native steers, 115-66 125; common and ordinary, 105-66 115; common and ordinary, 105-66 115; inferior
Texass and native oxen, 95-810/dc: fat buls, 563556
live weight. Compared with current rates a week ago, Texans and native oxen, \$\text{0}\text{4}\text{5}\text{0}\text

Ohio. 120 bs. \$6.45 per 100 bs; hmbs. 74694c; about 400 extrs sheep; receipus, 6.500, making 18.500 for the week, against 18.700 last week; market a shade stronger for sheep, steady for lambs; sheep, 446084c, with carload extrs Ohio, 120 bs. \$6.45 per 100 bs; lambs, 746 604c; about 400 extrs sheep taken for shipment alive to England lost shipper 64c.

Swinze-Receipts, 7.500, making 19.880 for the week, against 18.840 last week; slow sales and very low prices were features of the trade; 2 carloads good Ohio hogs, 200 bs. \$5.25 per 100 bs; lear, \$5.30.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 11.—CATTLE—Receipts since and including Friday, 4.20 head, or 239 cars through and 21 cars yard stock. Total for the week ending this day, 5.70 head, or 250 cars through and 60 cars yard, or 5,730 head the week 50.725 head the week in 18.725 head for the week only a few loads remain unsold; best, \$8.0064, 375; medium to good, \$5.0065, 80; common to fair, \$4.5064, 75.

Notes-Receipts, 6,600. Total for the week, 10,200, against 15,070 last week; lorkers, \$4.5064, 80; Philadelphias, \$4.7064, 80.

St. LOUIS. Head of the lower week. Selling at \$3.5064, 50; Philadelphias, \$4.7064, 80.

St. LOUIS. Head of the lower head.

ST. LOUIS. June 11.—Hous—Higher, but slow; buyers and sellers generally apart; few sales; light to good shipping. \$4.3564.50; packing. \$4.5064.60; best held at \$4.75.

CATILE—Active, firm. and higher; choice to fancy steers, \$6.3066.65; good to prime, \$6.4066.50; light to fair, \$5.5066.00; cows and helters, \$5.3066.00; corn-fed Texans, \$4.5065.65; grass-fed do, \$2.506

4.25. CINCINNATI, June 11.—Hous—Quiet; common, \$3.75 &4.15; light, \$4.25@4.45; packing, \$4.30@4.50; butchers, 4.5@4.5. RECEIPTS, 2,367; shipments, 2,341.

LUMBER.

The receipts at the docks were liberal, and upwards of 30 cargoes were for sale. The market was moderately active. Buyers did not take hold so readily as a week ago, but when they found sellers would not budge they relieved the market of about one-third of the offerings. Piece staff sold at \$7.75@3.00, and boards and strips at \$8.50@3.00 for common, and \$8.50@12.00 for fair to good. Lath were steady at \$1.25, and shingles at \$2.00@2.20. The report that Western buyers were in the market served to strengthen it. at \$2.00@2.20. The report that Western buyers were in the market served to strengthen it.

Among the sales was cargo schr Peerless, from Maniscee, 175, 000 ft joists and soantling at \$8.00.

Letters received from Menominee say rain enough fell in that section to raise the rivers a little, and there s now good reason to think that at least 75 per cent of the log crop will be got out this summer. The Mississippi River mins are reported to be nearly out of logs, and very few are coming down, except at Minneanolis. St. Louis and Omaha lumbermer, who usually patronate the river markets, have been in this market buying umber recently.

St. Louis and Omaha lumbermen, who usually patronize the river markets, have been in this market buying lumber recently.

The yard trade continues good, and the market is firm, especially for common stuff. Fencing and some other grades have been advanced. Fencing and some other grades have been advanced. Following is First and second clear, I to 2 inch.

First and second clear, I to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is to 2 inch.

St. 00

Third clear, I is

BY TELEGRAPH.

POREIGN CITIES.

hams, 43s. Larg, mess beef 67s; extra India mess, 57s.

Tallow, 40s ed.

London, June 11.—Mark Lars—Wheat and corn rather easier. Carroes off coast—Wheat quiet. Corn steady. Carroes on passage—Wheat in very light demand. Country markets for wheat—English and Fresch quiet. Arrivals off coast—Wheat small, corn modulet.

236 26

226 27

No. 1, 13 and (No. 2, 12 sed.
PORE—Sea.
No other changes.
No other changes.
Liverpoot, June 11.—Listest.—Cotton—Bouyant at 63-16665(d; asles 20, 000 basies; speculation and export, 6, 000; and springs at 62-16665(d; asles 20, 000 basies; speculation and export, 6, 000; and springs at 62-16665(d; asles 20, 000 basies; speculation and export, 6, 000; and springs at 62-1666(d; asles 20, 000 basies; speculation and export, 600 internation, 12 int

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York. June 11.—Grain—More inquiry for soring wheat for local milling export, mostly for low grade stock; quoted generally stronger in price; in the instance of No. 3, 1@22e per bushe higher: winter wheat inactive, but quiet; siffly held; strictly prime to choice offered with reserve; marked depression in ocean grain freghts on both tended to quicken export movement; sales 46.00 bu, including old No. 2 Northwestern spring; 8,000 bu affoat for export at \$1.56; No. 3 Milwaukee spring about 32.000 bu for milling at \$1.546.154, of which 8,000 bu were at \$1.54, and 20,000 to 24,000 bu at \$1.56; No. 3 Chicago do afloat, 8,000 bu, at \$1.50; and rejected spring, 16,000 bu, afloat for export, at \$1.15 per bu. Corn offered quite moderately for early delivery; in good request; leading to an advance for prompt delivery, or about 2c, and for future delivery about \(\frac{1}{2}\) corporate of the early delivery; in good request; leading to an advance for prompt delivery, or about 2c, and for future delivery about \(\frac{1}{2}\) cope bu; dem and for prompt delivery in good part for export and import, also for contract purposes; new crop mixed Western ungraded at 51\(\frac{1}{2}\) show a to quality, the latter rate for prime canal; prime old No. 2 Chicago, 8,000 bu, at 60c; yellow Western at 61c. A very limited inquiry has been reported for rye; quoted heavy and fregular, with No. 2 Western at 756\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 2. The traduced rates for grain for British ports, and somewhat easier and irregular figures in other connections; chartering movement comparatively tame at about former quotations; for Liverpool, engagements 44,000 bu corn at 4d per bu.

Provisions—Mess pork is in moderate demand for early delivery at about former prices; Western prime mess at \$14.00c; 15.00, the latter asked for very choice for forward delivery; Western mess inactive, with June options quoted at the close nominal; July, \$14.00c; 14.10c, August, \$14.20c; sales 750 bris August at \$14.15. Cu

TALLOW-Very quiet at former prices; sales, 65,000 ms prime country and city at Sc.
SUGARS—Raw moderately sought after, with fair to
good refining Cuba quoted at 103104c; centrifugal at
114c; refined in very moderate request; quoted as

before.

WHISKY—Dull; quoted at \$1.115/21.12.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 11, COTTON—Market dull; 115/22.

NEW YORK, June 11, COTTON—Market dull; 115/23.

115/21.136/21.136/21.136/21.136/21.136/21.136/21.136/21.136/21.136/21.136/21.136/21.136/21.136/21.136/21.136/21.136/21.136/21.136/21.136/21.296.

ber, 11.27/21.296.; January, 11.42/21.446; February, 11.50/21.136/21.14

Me; white do, 46697c.

HAY-Dull and unchanged.

HORS-Unchanged.

GHOCKEINS-Sugar quiet and heavy; fair to good relning, 106105e; prime, 1086; refined quiet; 11366

256; Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet,
PETROLLEUM—Market easier; crade, 736; refined,

PSTROLEUM—MAPRET easier; Grude, 750; Fellies, 146:1446.
Tallow—Heavy at 8c.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady at 32c.
RESIN—Strained steady; \$1.80:21.85.
EGGS—Steady; Western, 144:6016c.
PROVISIONS—FORK firmer; new mess, \$14.00. Beef
PROVISIONS—FORK firmer; new mes

Goa Western sapernace of family, \$9.00. Granx—Wheat quiet and lower. Corn—Western quiet, firmer, and 1460% higher; Western mixed, apot and June, 59ec; July, 60%; August, 62c; steamer, 65%. Osta firm: demand good: Western white, 50c; do mixed, 47%c. Rye nominal at 75600c.

HAY—Steady.

Provisions—Dull and heavy. Pork, \$15.00. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 5%c; clear rib sides, 767%c; packed, 5%c; shan, 12 c125c. Lard—Refined, 5%c for rib sides, \$860; han, 12 c125c. Lard—Refined, 5%c for choice Western grass, which is moderately active and firm at 176 186.

BUTTER—Dull had heavy, except for choice Western grass, which is moderately active and firm at 176 186.

HYROLEUM—Dull; crude, 25%c 50c; refined, 1446c.

BORNEL SALES STATES AND STATES AN

MILWAUKEL WIL, June 11.-PLOUE-Dull and un Mil. WAUKER, Wia., June II.—PLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat steady; opened advanced Jéc: closed No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.50%; July, \$1.50%; August, \$1.41%; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.43%. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.43%. Corn steady and unchanged; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.43% and unchanged; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.43%; Corn steady and firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.43%; Corn steady and firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.40%; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.40%; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.40%; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.40%; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.40%; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.40%; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.40%; No. 3 M

mand; Western superfine, \$6.0008.25; common extens \$6.5007.00; winter wheat Ohio, indiana, and igaa, \$8.5009.50.
GRain-Corn quiet but steady. Oats quiet; No. 1 white, 62065c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 62061.00. White, cased: No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, taken HAY—Hanged \$15.00\$21.00.

BUFFALO, June 11.—Grain — Wheat neglected at nominal. Corn quiet; sales 14.000 bu No. 2 Western a Soc. Gast inactive. Rer inactive. Bariey dull. No. 1 Western, Soc. Francists—Firm at unchanged rates.

LOUISVILLE, June 11.—COTTON — Market generally dull, with no change in last quotations, except mixed ling; this 114/611/61. Paovasions—Bulk meats—Clear rib sides, 646.

MEMPHIS. June 11.—COTTOS—Firm 1196: Hattoning; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 49; shipments, 385; sioc. 18.000.

Others üpchanged.

OSWEGO, OSWEGO, OSWEGO, OSWEGO, OSWEGO, June 11.—GRAIN—Wheat unchanged. Com—High mixed steady; Sec.

A Tidal Wave from Fifteen DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, June 11.—Cotton goods market rather more active; prices firmly maintained; vide that in better request; prints remain quiet, except dark staples, which was in fair demand; singhams done well; heavy cassimeres, suitings, and worsted contains in moderate request; foreign goods dull. High Rushes Two Miles

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., June 11. - PETROLEUM-Marks ochanged: Mandard white, 110 test, 124c.
PITTSBURG, Pa., June 11. - PETROLEUM-Crais, \$2.05 at Parker's; refined, 16%c at Philadelphia.

NEW, PUBLICATIONS. ATTENTION, NOVEL READER

Look Out for the Best Novels of the Sesson FIRST LOVE IS BEST GAIL HAMILTON'S NEW DEPARTURE VINETA:

Or, The Phantom City.

By the Talented Author of "Good Luck," Etc. JACK. By A. Daudet, Author of "Sidonia." One Hundred Thousand "Sidonie" sold. Forty Thousand "Jack" already sold. All Booksellers and Newsmen should have t

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO. & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. | Leave. | Arriva

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE

CHICAGÓ. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and

Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st. | Leave. | Arrive.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Hous, and at Depot. Milwaukee Express. 7:50a.m. 7:50p.m. Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express. 10:00a.m. 4:00p.m. 4:00p.m. 5:05p.m. 1:00a.m. 1:00a

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY BAILBOAD Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots. Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator 7:25 a.m. 7:45 p.m. Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator 4:15 p.m. 7:45 p.m. Rockfrd, D'buque, deSioux City 9:30 p.m. 7:064 m. Rockfrd, D'buque, deSioux City 9:30 p.m. 7:064 m. Pacific Express for Omaha and Kansas City 7:46 p.m. 7:064 m. Pacific Night Express for Omaha, Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas. 110:00 p.m. 10:55 a.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILBOAD. Leave. | Arrive.

Mail (via Main and Air Line). 7.45 a. m 8.255 p. m.
Special Past Express. 1130 p. m 7.40 p. m.
Kalamasoo Accommodation. 8.45 p. m 10:15 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily). 5.15 p. m 8.200 a. m.
Night Express. 7.15 p. m 9.200 p. m 74:60 a. m. PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Cariff and Madison-sta Ticket Offices,
65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pactific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive. Mail and Express. * 8:00 a. m. + 7:00 p. m. Pacific Express. \$ 4:20 p. m. 4:30 a. m. Fast Line. * 9:00 p. m. 4:30 a. m. RALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monron-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House.
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Arrive.

Morning Express. Leave. Arrive. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS B. B. Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side. | Depart | Arriva CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD

From Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Depart. Arrivs.

Ind'nap'lis & Cinel'nati Day Br. 8:15 a. m. 8:25 p. m. Indianapolis & Cin. Night &x. 8:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m. CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE. From Ry. Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-4ta
Depart. Arrive.
Ind'nap'livé Cincl'nati Day Ex 8:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m.
Ind'unpolis é Cincle. Nicht Ex 8:00 p. in. 7:30 p. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

A MIGHTY UPH Additional . Accounts of Earthquake on the Pe

Half-a-Dozen Cities Al · pletely Wiped

the Foundations of the Great B. Wooderfully Disturb

Leaving Death and Desc Resistless Progre

Nearly One Thousa Swept to anstant struction.

The Property Loss Estima Twenty Million

NEW YORK, June 11 .- The St New York, June 11.—The Star of Panams, received to-day, has disasters and destruction caused Pacific coast by the earthquake a of May 9. The towns of Arkes, it de Labos, Pabello de Pica, Chanalies, Teocapilla, Cobija, Megillon Antofagasta, and Canarulal are struction of Pabellon is estimated confined mostly to the coast, aither Teranaca, twenty-three leagues confined mostly to the coast, aither of Tarapaca, twenty-three league the villages of Phamatilla and (in the interior, are more or less shipping of guano from the sout will be ladefinitely suspended, as in the way of launches, shutes, whe condensers, and buildings of all been swept away. The destruction is the property of the coast of the co

age to, shipping has been very attended by VERY SERIOUS LOSS OF I At Mallendy the railway was to sea 800 feet, and at Ho the railway jured. At Arica the people jured. At Area the people w temporary fortifications to repel t assault of the rebel ram Hauss moment when the roar of the ea heard. The shocks were very m heard. The shocks were very necused immense damage. The sea ly perceived to recede from the wave from ten to fifteen feet high the shore, carrying all before it. was repeated this assault of the oc miles of the embankment of the ra away like sand. Locomotives, cr were hurled about by the sea like as things, and left in a T.

things, and left in a reremarked about by the scalable things, and left in a reremarked process or runn
The United States steamer Water
in 1805, was lifted bodily and scala
morth of her old position. The ca
moved a quarter of a mile north
chandise from the Custom-House were carried five miles distant.

The damage done was greater the calamity of 1868. The ear leveled the Custom-House, rail the steamship agency, and many ings. The people passed the night Thieves began to rob, when the tro them, killing and wounding sever Iquique, built of wood and cane, TUMBLED, DOWN AT THE FIRS

The lamps were broken, and the spreading over the debris starte configuration. Three companies of instantiv at their posts, although it to maintain an upright position, aling shock with dreadful regularity. water, the two best fire-engines on the beach. Just then the cry a sea, the sca!" and the waves rush engines were carried out by the rul fire continued unopposed, ments of destruction were but moment—fire, water, and the The affirighted people left to its fate, flying to the neighboring The fire destroyed a large portion the earthquake leveled nearly all water covers the ruins which it tool reflux. The water condensers alor are ruined. This is an irreparal

Iquique, as no potable water is in Nearly 400,000 quintals of ultrate at the adjacent ports of Molle and destroyed. A small loss of life robably ten in all. Coasting boats in the harbor were As in Arica, robbery of goods I, streets was attempted, but the gr zeus took such severe measures that were speedily checked.

Away up on the pampas, eleven Iquique, the splendid nitrate est "La Neuva Carolina," was com

stroyed.
The sufferings of the people of intense. The absence of water and tion of the principal stores added to ships. It is estimated that the dam Iquique will amount to nearly 4,000. Chanavaya, a little town at the gu deposit known as Pabello de Pichouses.

Has ONLY Two STANDING
Here the earthquake was follow
There were no fire-engines in the to
sea came in and extinguished the fis
it retired it carried off all that rema it retired it carried off all that rema place. In one of the guano cuttin borers were buried by the falling car the shipping the havoc was terrible. The Town of Tarapaca, two or the inland, and the Villages of Picsmath chones are more or less rulined. The

is reported as not being great.

The earthquake was especially see navaya. The earth opened fiftee depth, and the whole surface of changed. At least 200 people were kill were fictions. Were floating in the bay, and

A PRITILENCE WAS FEARE
At Huamalies, a guano-loading static
age inflicted was fearful. All, the I
destroyed. The guano cuts have fal
as at Pabello, all the loading must b
ed for at least two months. The
succeeded the earthquake, and con
work of destruction, was nearly s
height. Many vessels were lost he
with several persons on board. In s
thing except a few huts at the back
has been destroyed. were floating in the bay, and

has been destroyed.

At Megillones the tidal wave was Two-thirds of the town are complerated. The guano shutes, wharves boats, water distilleries, railway statitives, cars, and furniture—all agas six persons were drowned.

At Teocapella, little or nothing the town.

The mine called "La Pena Blancs," to the southward, sank in, smotherismen, of whom forty were Cornish in Gobija, the principal town on the Coast, has lost three-fourths of its he wave, thirty-five feet high, swept alonsiness street, and left it level wharves and launches were all cases.

RELIEF. As soon as this lamentanic intelliged Lima the Government chartered and, organizing a relief commission, reasel with provisions, clothing, et with 50,000 gallons of water, and dis on the 16th for the Seath. One has sand soles in silver commission for the light formed cargo, to be distributed among the under the government to rebuilding the rules of the Government to rebuilding the rules of the first the season of the first the first

MIGHTY UPHEAVAL.

Earthquake on the Peruvian

Half-a-Dozen Cities Almost Com-

. Femalations of the Great Deep Fearfully and

A Tidal Wave from Fifteen to Sixty Feet

Learing Death and Desolation in Its

Nearly One Thousand People

The Property Loss Estimated at Over

NEW YORK, June 11 .- The Star and Herald

of Panana, received to-day, has details of the disasters and destruction caused on the South Peile coast by the earthquake and tidal wave

May & The towns of Arica, Iquique, Ponta

of May 2. The towns of Arica, Iquique, Fonta de Labos, Pabello de Pica, Chanavaya, Huama-lies, Teocapilla, Cotija, Megillones de Bolivia, Antofagasta, and Canaralal are nearly all destroyed. About 600 lives were lost. The destruction of Pabellon is estimated at \$20,000,000, confined mostly to the coast, although the town

of Tarapaca, twenty-three leagues inland, and

the interior, are more or less ruined. The

is the interior, are more to ress furned. The suppling of guano from the southern deposits will be indefinitely suspended, as all facilities is the way of launches, shutes, wharves, water-condensers, and buildings of all kinds have been swept away. The destruction of, and dam-

are to, shipping has been very great, and was

At Mallendy the railway was torn up by the

500 feet, and at lo the railway was also in-

wed. At Arica the people were preparing importry fortifications to repel the threatened issuit of the rebel ram Hauscar at the very

mount when the roar of the earthquake was bend. The shocks were very numerous, and causel immeuse damage. The sea was sudden-by perceived to recede from the beach and a vare from ten to fifteen feet high rolled upon

the store, carrying all before it. Eight times

was repeated this assault of the ocean, and four miles of the embankment of the railway melted say like sand. Locomotives, cars, and rails were hurled about by the sea like so many play-

The United States steamer Wateree, stranded in 1368, was lifted bodily and floated two miles

north of her old position. The cable buoy was mored a quarter of a mile northwards. Mer-candles from the Custom-House and stores

The damage done was greater than that of the calamity of 1868. The earthquake had

led the Custom-House, railway station,

the stambin agency, and many private dwellg. The people passed the night on the hills.

The lumps were broken, and the burning oil greating over the debris started a general

materition. Three companies of firemen were instally at their posts, although it was difficult to mintain an upright position, shock following shock with dreadful regularity. To procure vater, the two best fire-engines were stationed at the beach. Just then the cry arose, "The cate were carried out by the raflux, and the fire continued unopposed. Three ele-

fre continued unopposed. Three ele-ments of destruction were busy at one

The affirguted people left the city to its fats, flying to the neighboring cumnences. The are destroyed a large portion of the town, the earthquake leveled nearly all the rest, and

iter covers the ruins which it took out in its

reflux. The water-condensers along the shore are rained. This is an irreparable loss for

leuding, as no potable water is found there.

Nearly 400,000 quintals of uitrate at Iquique and
the adjacent ports of Molle and Pisaqua were
destroyed. A small loss of life took place,

estroyed. A small loss of the took small mobaly ten in all. Coasting craft and small bass in the harbor were

things, and left in a tumbled mass of Rubbish.

VERY SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

Resistless Progress.

Swept to Instant De-

struction.

Twenty Millions.

High Rushes Two Miles Inland

pletely Wiped Out.

Wenderfally Disturbed.

Coast.

irm at unchanged rates. E. June 11.—Corron — Market generally ochange in last quotations, except mid19-21-16-21

OSWEGO.
une 11.—GEAIN—Wheat unchanged. Corn DRY GOODS.

June 11.—Cotton goods market rath-prices firmly maintained; wide sheeth quest; prints remain quiet, except dar ch was in fair demand; stughams doin cassimeres, suitings, and worsted coating request; foreign goods dull. PETROLEUM. o, O., June 11. PRTROLEUM—Market undard white, 130 test, 125c.

Pa., June 11. PRTROLEUM—Crude, ar's: refined, 145c at Philadelphia.

W PUBLICATIONS. HON, NOVEL READER for the Best Novels of the Sea

LOVE IS BEST MILTON'S NEW DEPARTURE. NETA: The Phantom City. d Author of "Good Luck," Etc.

ACK let, Author of "Sidonie." ed Thousand 'Sidonie' sold.
a.pd 'Jack' already sold.
Hers and Newsmen should have then ROAD TIME TABLE

AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

& NOETHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Leave. | Arrive. ### 10:30 a. m. * 3:40 p.m ### 20:30 a. m. * 3:40 p.m ##

PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE. Leave. Arrive. olis Ex... *10:00 a. m. * 4:00 p. m olis Ex... † 9:00 p. m. ‡ 6:30 a. m

TON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO ITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. cest Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and at. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st. Leave. | Arrive.

WAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILBOAD.

Leave. | Arrive. 7:50 a. m. 7:30 p. m. 10:00a. m. 4:00p. m.

tertown, LaCrosse, and Winona. IB CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Leave. | Arrive.

GTON & QUINCY BAILBOAD toenth-sta. Ticket Offices. 59 | Leave. | Arrive.

Dimaha and 10:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m. press for y. Atchesise..... 110:00 p. m. t e:55 a. m. CENTRAL RAILBOAD. L; and foot of Twenty-second-st. srk-st., southeast corner of Ran c Hotel, and at Paimer House.

Leave. | Arrive. Afr Line)... 7:45 a. m * 6:55 p. m. 28... 1:30 p. m * 7:40 p. m. 1:30 p. m * 10:15 a. m. 4:45 p. m * 10:15 a. m. 4:15 p. m \$ 6:00 a. m. 4:5:15 p. m \$ 6:00 a. m.

YNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Madison-sta Ticket Offices, | Leave. | Arrive.

SLARD & PACIFIC RAILEOAD, an Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket Clark-st., Sherman House.

Depart. | Arrive. Might Ex. 8:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m.

TR LINE & KOKOMO LINE. Depart. | Arrive. ati Day Ex 8:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m. Night Ex 8:00 p. m. 7:30 p. m.

NAVIGATION. rand Rapids, and Muske-day excepted. 7 p. m. Leedington. Tuesday and 9 a. th. 78 10s. m., Sunday's ex-lay's boat does not leave

As in Arica, robbery of goods lying in the streets was attempted, but the guards of citiess took such severe measures that the robbers irrespedily checked.

Away up on the pampas, eleven miles from laulage, the splendid nitrate establishment,

"Ia Neuva Carolina," was completely ded Streator • 7:25 a.m. • 7:45 p.m. d Streator • 415 p.m. • 10:40 a.m. sloux City • 9:30 p.m. • 4:25 p.m. snaha and • 9:30 p.m. • 7:06 a.m.

The sufferings of the people of Iquique were laiense. The absence of water and the destruction of the principal stores added to their hardships. It is estimated that the damage done in langue will amount to nearly 4,000,000 soles. Camaraya, a little town at the guano-loading example thrown as Pabello de Pica, with 400 lones,

Here the earthquake was followed by fire. There were no fire-engines in the town, and the sea came in and extinguished the flames, but as it retired it carried off all that remained of the place. In one of the guano cuttings thirty la-borers were buried by the failing earth. Among

the shipping the havoc was terrible.

The Town of Tarapaca, two or three leagues hand, and the Villages of Picamatilla and Canthones are more of less ruined. The less of life s reported as not being great. The earthquake was especially severe at Cha-navaya. The earth opened fifteen metres in depth, and the whole surface of the ground denied. At least 200 people were killed. Bodies

were floating in the bay, and A PRITILENCE WAS FEARED. At Husmalies, a guano-loading station, the dam-ter inflicted was fearful. All the houses were destroyed. The guano cuts have fallen in, and, as at Pabello, all the loading must be suspend-ed for at least two months. The wave which ed the earthquake, and completed the work of destruction, was nearly sixty feet in was nearly sixty feet i thing arcept a few huts at the back of the town

been destroyed.
At Megillones the tidal wave was rds of the town are completely oblitted. The guano shutes, wharves, launches, water distilleries, railway station, locomo-coma, and furniture—all syallowed up-tions were drowned. It is a stationary of the locapilla, little or nothing remains in wa.

town.

Is mine called "La Pena Blancs," four miles as southward, sank in, smothering 200 works, of whom forty were Cornish miners.

Seija, the principal town on the Bolivian it has lost three-fourths of its houses. The c. thirty-five feet high, swept along the main mass street, and left it level as a desert.

Arves and launches were all carried out to

As soon as this lamentable intelligence reaching as the Government chartered a steamer, a organizing a relief commission, loaded the neel with provisions, clothing, etc., together it 50,000 gallons of water, and dispatched her as the 16th for the South. One hundred thouse soles in silver coin also formed part of her way, to be distributed among the unfortunate, commission of engineers accompany the pedition. It has been urged by Government to recommend insiding the ruined towns on sites which ay offer greater security, being more remote us the shore, since this is the second instance.

of a similar calamity on positions actually oc-cupied. Subscriptions are being made in Lima and Callao for the relief of the distressed. The northern parts of Peru were damaged but little, though the sea was running remarkably Mitigal Accounts of the Recent

The Captain of the steamer John Eider reports that when twenty-three miles west of Antofagasta, coming at full speed, his ship was completely stopped by the shock of the earth-quake, and she remained almost stationary for twe minutes. The passengers believing she had struck on a reef, soundings were taken immediately, but no bottom was found at twenty fathoms.

RELIGIOUS.

THE FRIENDS. Boston, June 11.—The first annual meeting of the New England Society of Friends held outside of Newport, R. I., for 200 years, is now being held in Portland, Mc. Leading members of the Society throughout the United States are present. The Society of Friends numbers 60,000 members in the United States. 000 members in the United States, with 062 church edifices, \$4,000,000 in church property, and 6,500 Sunday-school scholars. There are 20,000 members in Great Britain, and churches and foreign missions in many of the European States. The services will continue till Wednesday.

METHODIST. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 11.-A Methodist Missionary Convention is in session here under the direction of the Methodist General Missionary Society, the object being to reawaken inte est and secure further contributions in behalf of missionary efforts.

BLOOD-MONEY.

A Portentons Day for the Industrious Poor of Fitchburg. New Bedford, Tauntrions Foot ton, and Other Cities of Massachusetts— Fallure of Fitchburg Capitalists with Enor-mous Amounts of Savings-Bank Money in the Wreck.

the Wreck.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

Boston, June 11.—The largest failure that has taken place in this State was recorded here to-day. It is that of H. A. Blood, a former Mayor of Fitchburg, and lately General Manager of the Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg & New Bedford Railroad, whose liabilities amount to \$1,528,310 He is the son-in-law of one of the wealthies apitalists of the western part of the State, and was formerly a merchant in Worcester. When the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad was started, he was elected Superintendent. With a quick eye to see the advantages, he rapidly increased the business of the road. Other roads, such as the Mansfield & Framingham and the Framingham & Lowell, through his personal exertions, were built and became a part of the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg. Following this consolidation came consolidation with the New Bedford & Taunton, through his personal effort. A little Taunton, through his personal effort. A little over a year ago it became evident that the load was too great to bear. Blood put his all in the consolidated line. It was a question whether the road should go into bankruptcy, or the stockholders obtain a grant from the Legislature to issue preferred stock, and when leave was granted to issue 7 per cent preferred stock, he had to go under. His creditors are mostly banks, and his largest liabilities are: Fitchburg Savings Bank, \$359,000; New Bedford institution for Savings, \$120,000; Continental Mills, Lewiston, Me., \$10,000; Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford, \$90,000; Wachusett National Bank of Fitchburg, \$87,000; Solomon H. Howe, Bolton, \$85,000; Boston National Bank, \$60,000; Worcester Savings institution of Fitchburg, \$67,000; W. J. Rotch, of New Bedford; \$53,000, Bristol County Savings Bank of Taunton, \$50,000; Fitchburg Flour Mills, \$12,500; the First National Bank of Redemption, of Boston, \$25,000. National Bank of Slading all that were pledged, and counting all the stock and bonds at par, amount to \$1,310,000, but it is debutful if more than 15 or 20 per cent can be realized. Solomon H. Howe, of Bolton, the confidential assistant of Blood in all his railroad enterprises, also failed to-day. His Habilities are half a million. over a year ago it became evident that the load

THE TAMMANY RING.

Connolly Asks for Peace---He Promises Res-

turn to Die in New York.

New Fork Trionne, June 8.

It is a physical and mental impossibility for the Ring thieves to endure their extle abroad. One after one they return. First Woodward, then Sweeny, and now Connolly asks that he may be permitted to come back and die in New York rather

permitted to come back and use in New 10th anner than enjoy luxury in Europe. Next year thail will probably sak the same privilege.

It has been known for some time past that negotiations were in progress for a settlement of the Ring suits against ex-Controller Richard B. Connolly, but the Tribuse has been foroidden by its informants to publish the fact. Ex-surrogate Robert C. Hutchings, who is one of his sons-in-law, returned from Europe recensly, intrusted with a commission from connolly to the Attorney-General and others representing the prosecution, to make Jefus portion of the wealth unlawfully acquired by him through the manipulation of city bills by the late County Auditor Watson. The negotiations are said to have taken place at Delmonico's, and after remaining in this city less than a week, but having in that time had protracted interviews with all the counsel for the neopple and with many of the isadiscpoliticians, Mr. Hutchings thriedly returned to Europe to lay before his father-in-law the situation of affairs. Mr. Hutchings thriedly returned to Europe to lay before his father-in-law the situation of affairs. Mr. Hutchings thriedly returned to Europe to lay before his father-in-law the situation of affairs. Mr. Hutchings takes back with him an expression of feeling on the part of those consulted favorable to a money settlement and final disposition of the King cases. Commolly was the only one of all the miembers of the Ring who got away with all his booty. This was in consideration of Theler's protection. Soon afterward Connolly fed to Europe. He was not incumbered with much real estate, but had invested the greater part of his king dividends in United States bonds, which were taken to Europe by his sons and ope of his sons-in-law. It is said by those familiar with his mode of life in exile in Switzerland that he has been producing the Ring suph selection, and fit is being used to compel restriction, and fit is being used to compel restriction, in made and substantial results shown in the deposit of

indirect why were almost as large as his plunder in the Board of Audit francis.

When it first dawned upon the Ring that they had to settle. Tweed offered through J. B. Jayne—who was at that time robbing the merchants of New York under the guise of a Special Agent of the Treasury—to restore \$3,000,000. Comnolly made a proposition through Commodore Garrison to restore \$1,500,000. Sweeny proposed in a most generous and grandiloquent manner to pay back all that his brother James had taken. Very small fractions of these amounts have thus far been recovered, and half of all actually paid into the City Treasury has been expended in expenses of suits which the defeated ought to have been required to pay. The demand on Connolly will probably exceed the sum originally proposed by him. His property has greatly accumulated since he has been in extle, and he is better able to pay \$2,000,000 now than he was to pay \$1,500,000 in 1872.

LUMBER IN MINNESOTA: WINONA, Minn., June 11.—A great scarcity of logs is reported by all the mills on the river. The mills in this city have enough to carry them to the 1st of August only. The late rains have not raised the Chippewa River or tributaries enough to float out logs. An advance in the price of lumber is inevitable.

Chicago Direct Trade with Eu-

The Great Water Route that Is to Give rope and the Rest of the World.

A Comprehensive Statement of the Enlargement and Improvement of the Welland Canal.

Together with All the Facts and Pigures Concerning the Different Sections and the Status of the Work on Them.

ocal and General Maritime Matters of Interest.

THE TRIBUNE's efficient correspondent at Toron to, Ont., has compiled the important information which follows, and it will be found a succinct and comprehensive statement of the enlargement and improvement of the Welland Caual, and of the improvement of the Welland Canal, and of the work already completed and that in progress. When the improvement is completed vessels of the largest class can be locked down from Lake Erie into Lake Ontario, and vice versa, and with the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals ships of over 2, 500 tons burden can clear from Chicago for any part of the world, and return with cargoes shipped on through bills of lading, thus making this city.

THE GRAND PORT OF PATRY for an immense fleet of vessels and a direct trade, the magnitude of which cannot be estimated nor the magnitude of which cannot be estimated nor approximated at the present time.

With the enlargements proposed, importations and exportations can be made without breaking bulk, and breakage and damage to goods thereby obviated, as well as a reduction of expenses in handling and transportation. While any vessel now on the great chain of lakes can be locked through when the Welland Canal is enlarged, and tised in the passage of the oceans, it is likely that

through when the Welland Canal is enlarged, and used in the passage of the oceans, it is likely that craft designed especially for the trade will be constructed. The larger class vessels that now find no outlet to Lake Ontario ports will then be enabled to do so, and new sources of trade and commerce will thus be opened up.

At present vessels drawing ten feet of water can pass through the Welland Canal, and their capacity is limited to 20,000 bu of wheat, but when this limit in capacity is nearly trebled the importance of the enlargement can readily be understood by those unacquainted with the work.

The following shows the dimensions of the canal at the present time: Length of canal, 27 miles and 1,090 feet; pairs of goard-rates, 3; number of lift-locks, 27. Dimension of locks: Two locks of 200 feet by 45 feet; 24 locks of 150 feet by 26% feet; 1 lock of 230 feet by 46 feet. Total rise of lockage, 330 feet; depth of water on sills, 10% feet. THE SCHEME OF THE NEW WORK

THE SCHEME OF THE NEW WORK is the ultimate establishment of a navigable canal with locks 270 feet long and 45 feet wide, with 14 feet depth on the sills, the canal proper having a width of 100 feet at the bottom, with a depth of 15 feet. For the present the depth of the new canal between the locks is 43 feet. The locks, which can hereafter be raised with moderate ex-The entrance and other locks not coming within this category are constructed with a depth of 14

this category are constructed with a depth of 14 feet.

The outlet of the present canal at Port Dalhousie has been maintained for the enlarged navigation. It possesses many advastages, being unobstructed by reefs or shoals, while the surroundings are regular and the anchorage good. The harbor is moreover, easy of access, and affords good shelter to vessels. It has five fathoms of water to within 200 yards of the shore, is open throughout the winter except in extreme weather, and is usually clear of ice a considerable time before the general opening of navigation.

The new canal leaves the present line at May's Ravine, the inner basin, and continues thence on a

Thoroid. The new line between the above points is \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of a mile shorter than the present canal.

THE NEW ENTRANCE LOCK
is on the right bank of the creek, near the present regulating weir. Lock No. 2 is situated at the mouth of May's Ravine, and this and the succeeding Locks Nos. 3, 4 and 5 constitute a group by which the level of the lower plateau is attained. The interval between the locks is zenerally 1,200 feet. The distance from Lock 5 to Lock 6 is about 4,000 feet; Locks 6 and 7 about 1,000 feet apart; Locks 8 and 9 are near the crossing of the Queenston road at the St. Catherines Cemetery. All the locks a ph to 9 have fourteen feet lift. From Lock No. 4 to Lock 11 there is a continuous straight line 4.4 miles in length. Between Locks 11 and 12 the canal deflects twenty degrees to the west. The succeeding Locks, Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, are on the same straight line, which is about 4,500 feet in length. After Lock No. 11 the intervals between the locks have been determined so as to admit two of the larcest vessels on the route to pass with ease. The rise from Lock 11 to Lock 24, which takes place in a distance of 14, 100 feet, is 196 feet.

The canal curves along the side of the Niagara estrement and there turns to a ravine, the head-

24, which takes place in a distance of 14, 100 feet, is 196 feet.

The canal currer slong the side of the Nisgarn escarpment, and thence turns to a ravine, the headwater of the Ten-Mile Creek behind Thorold. It is cut through the ridge dividing this creek from Beaver-Dam Valley, the location at this point corresponding to what is known as the Little Deep Cut on the present canal. The total mean rise from Lake Ontario to Marlatt's Pond is 321 feet, overcome by twenty-four locks on the new canal. On the present canal twenty-five locks ascend to that height.

The canal is crossed by two railways, the Great Western and Welland, the latter by a swing bridge and the former through a tannel.

The route between Marlatt's Pond and Allanburg has not yet been determined.

From Allanburg south the work will be limited to widening and deepening the prism of the existing canal to the extent of making Lake Eric the source of supply. The extablishment of this level will do away with the necessity of locking down from the Grand litver level to the Lake Eric level. The gate at Port Colborne will consequently be limited to the daty of regulating the water supply of the exnal.

ON THE NORTHERN DIVISION there are 20 sections, and on the Southern 16: 27

The gate at Port Colborne will consequently be limited to the daty of regulating the water supply of the canal.

ON THE NORTHERN DIVISION

there are 20 sections, and on the Southern 16; 27 are placed under contract and 9 remain unlet—4 on the Northern Division and 5 on the Southern, viz.: Sec. 17, 18, 19, and 20 from Marlatt's Pond to Allanburg, and 27, 28, 33, 34, and 35 between Port Roblinson and Port Colborne. The entrance at Port Colborne is being deepened to 17 feet below the lowest level of Lake Erie.

The new canal is divided into sections which are numbered from Port Dalhousie unwards. In the contracts generally April, 1877, was fixed as the time for completion, but Section 36, Port Colborne Harbor, was not to be finished until June, 1878.

The following is from the report of the chief engineer in charge of the work recently forwarded to the Public Works Department of the Dominion Government, and describes

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE WORK:
Section No. 1 embraces the enlargement and deepening of Port Dalhousie harbor, the extension of the east pier 300 feet further out into Lake Ontario, building docking on both sides of the new part of the basin, enlarging the present waste weir so as to regulate the water in both the old and new canals; the construction of a lift lock, with its upper wings extended to form anatuments for a swing bridge to carry the traffic to and from Port Dalhousie. The area of the present harbor is eight acres, but when the works now under contract are completed it will have an area of sixteen acres and at the lowest stage of water there will be a depth of at least fifteen feet at the tail of fibe new lock and sixteen feet at the inner ends of the person that the lower of outer lock of the present canal is on the west side of the basin, about 900 feet from the landward end of the entrance piers. It has generally a lift of from tweive to thirteen feet, and a depth on the lower sill of tweive feet at low water.

The new lock is to be placed on a salient point on the usts side of the

new lock.

Contractors were informed when this section was let that the material to be removed consisted of indurated clay and cemented gravel, but the bottom turned out to be a rock of a hard red sand-stone. Work on this section is PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY AND EXPEDI-

Section No. 2 is about 2,700 feet filength, extending from a point a little south of the main road between St. Catherines and Port Dalhousie, and continues on a line party curved through what is known as May's Ravine to a distance of nearly 360 feet into a basin above, the first lock. The work on this section embraces the construction of Locks 2 and 3, the lower one of which is to be placed on a point that projects out on the southwest side of the ravine, at a distance of about 1,700 feet above the bead of the entrance lock. In the stretch across the basin there is generally a depth of sixteen feet of grater, except for about 400 feet adjoining the first lock, where the depth varies from twelve to diffeen feet. On excavating for lock No. 3 it was found at the depth required that the bottom consisted of quick-sand, and a foundation of contrete five feet in depth had to be laid to receive the timbers. Section No. 3 is about 2,500 feet long, and embraces the construction of two lift-locks, two regulating weirs and two towing-path bridges, the formation of the canal and a supply race. The masoury of the upper lock No. 6, except the caping, is completed, and three-fourths of the materials for other parts of the work is well advanced.

Section 4 embraces the cutting and formation of materials for other parts of the work avanced.

Section 4 embraces the cutting and formation of the canal for a distance of 3, 250 lineal feet, also the construction of piers and abatments for two swing bridges, one for the Wellsand Railway and one for a road leading to St. Catherines.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAILWAY BRIDGE has not yet been commenced, but the piers and abatiments for the commen road bridge are well advanced towards completion. The earth excavation

is nearly completed, which greatly exceeds the quantity originally estimated.

Section 5 is 3, 200 feet in length. It includes the construction of lock No. 6 and 7 (placed 1,500 feet apart), also two regulating weirs and two towing bridges over the openings into the different reaches from the receway formed on the east side

the masonry of the towing path has not been com-menced. The excavation and embankment is well advanced.

Section No. 7 extends from a point a little south of the road between St. Catherines and Queenston for a distance of S. 075 feet downward. On it there are two lift-locks, two regulating weirs, two towing-path bridges, and the abottments and piers to carry the traffic of the road. The entire work on this section is almost finished.

two lift-locks, two regulating weirs, two towing-path bridges, and the abutments and piers to carry the traffic of the road. The entire work on this section is almost finished.

SECTIONS 8 AND 9

embrace the formation of the canal for a distance of 6,338 lineal feet, construction of three lift-locks, three regulating weirs, four bridges over the openings between the side facing and reaches, the construction of abutments and piers for a public road bridge, and a culvert to pass the waters of Ten-Mile Creex.

The wallsof the three locks are carried up to their full heighth to receive the coping. The regulating weirs and towing-path bridges are finished, the greater part of the excavation done, and the works generally are in an advanced state.

Section No. 10 is 2, 107 feet long, and embraces the construction of locks 13 and 14, building two regulating veirs, the piers and abutments for the towing path bridge, forming basins on the west side of the Canal, making up and grading the approaches to a bridge-seat formed by extending the lower wings of the thirteenth lock.

This was a quicksand bottom, and concrete was used in sheet pile trenches and miltre-sill platform. The waters of the thirteenth lock are carried to a full height to receive their coping, and about two-thirds of the masonry of the fourteenth lock is laid, and a considerable quantity of material delivered for completion of the works.

Section No. 11 extends a distance of 2,250 feet, and includes the construction of two lift-locks, a regulating weir, two or more towing-bridges, and a culvert under the Canal for a public road. The latter is completed, but not vet brought into use. It is fourteen feet in the clear, and fourteen feet high to the under-side of the arch, which is 291 feet long. The total length is 321 feet.

Section No. 12 extends for about 2, 115 feet on the line of the canal, and while eight and a half feet. It is sixteen feet wide in the clear, and will be eighteen feet high in the centre over the level of the best and most substantial c

menced.

Section No. 13 is about 2,000 feet in length. It sentences the construction of two lift locks, two regulating weirs, two towing-path bridges, and the formation of basins on the north side of the canal. The works on the section as a whole are well advected.

vanced.

Section 14 is 1,775 feet long, and includes the construction of Locks Nos. 21 and 22, two regulating weirs, and three towing path bridges, besides the formation of the channels and basins on the north side of the line. The masonry of the 21st lock from Lake Ontario upward was finished in the latter end of May, 1876. It 21st lock from Lake Ontario upward was finished in the latter end of May, 1876. It WAS THE FIRST LOCK COMPLETED ON THE NEW LINE of canal. All the other structures on this section have since been finished except one of the regulating-weiss, the stone for which has been prepared. Section No. 15 is about 2,050 feet in length, including the formation of the canal for this distance, the construction of two lift-locks, two regulating-weiss, piers, and abattments for a road bridge, retaining-walls, etc. The work on this section was the first undertaken, and from the extent and nature occupied considerable time, and although a large portion of the work has been done, it is still far from completion.

Section No. 16 is 3,500 feet long. The work upon it consists chiefly of auch clay and rock excavation as may be necessary to form a channel-way of the dimensions required by this portion of the line. It nasses through the same ridge as the present line of canal above the village of Thorold. About three-fourths of the dry-wall has been built. The clay excavation is well advanced, but there still remains 40,000 cubic yards of rock to be removed to complete this section. From the upper end of Section No. 16 to the north end of the deep cut south of Allanburg, that is Sections No. 17, 18, 19, and 20, the work has not yet been placed under contract.

The work on Sections No. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,

and 26 is progressing satisfactorily. Sections No. 27 and 28 have not yet been placed under contract. They embrace the ENLARGMENT AND DEEPENING OF THE CHAN-

THE QUANTITY OF MATERIAL PORCED INTO THE

large portion of spoil placed on the west side has settled down, and the bank has been shoved forward twenty feet or more into the channel. THE QUANTITY OF MATERIAL FORCED INTO THE CANAL has been estimated at 23,000 cabic yards. The principal cause assigned for the movement of the bank is said to be the lowering of water to the level of Lake Erie before the dredged material placed on the banks had been consolidated.

Sections Nos. 33, 34, and 35 are situated between Rauney's Bend and to the north of the harbor of Fort Colborne,—a part of the work still to be let. They are in the aggregate about two and two-fifths milies long. Fully three-fifths of the stretch is in rock cutting, where the present bottom is from fifteen to eighteen inches higher than the mitresills of the entrance-lock, and at that level the cut is from fifty-six to fifty-eight feet wide. In all-rock cuttings on those sections where the sides have only a slight inclination, the channel will be made a mean width of 126 feet.

Section No. 36 embraces the while mention of the west pler about 400 feet further into the lake, independing of Port Colborne harbor or Lake Krie entrance to the canal, including the extension of the west pler, and the whole of that on the east side; constructing a beacon on the south-east side of the meaning of Port Colborne harbor only used to be moored,—and building four detached blocks of pier-work between it and the outer end of the present east pler; renewing and rebuilding about 700 feet of the west docking; deepening and enlarging the basin, etc., etc.

THE CHANNEL FROM THE LAKE
northward to about the southern line of the sunk to a depth of seventeen feet below low-water line, and from the latter place to the north end of the pass the depth will gradually diminish to sixteen feet at a time when the water stands at twelve feet over the mitre-sill of the present lock. In excavating through the rook, the mode adopted has been to drill and blast from the deck of a vessel, held in place by anchor timber resting on the bot

of the work on the different sections is stated in the respective contracts to be April, 1877. Although they are for the most part of considerable extent, there is reason to believe that under ordinary carcumstances the object could have been effected within the time agreed upon. It was soon ascertained however, that ouarries were more difficult to obtain than at first anticipated, and that when found the stones, although of the best kind, are of a nature that unless for some time exposed to the action of the atmosphere before winter sets in they are liable to burst or break up by frost. This limited the time to which quarrying operations could be safely carried on to about aix months is the

year. Another serious cause of delay was the repeated strikes amongst the workman

etc.
Also the enlargement of about two miles of the canal from the Junction downward, together with the construction of an aqueduct over the Chippewa River. a lock between the canal and the river st. Welland, piers and soutment for bridges, etc., and the chlargement of the canal from Ranney's Bend to Port Colborne, including the construction of a guard lock, weir, and supply race, etc., the work to be let jn sections of a length suited to circumstances and locality.

MARINE MISHAPS. In towing out from a tier of lumber vessels yes-terday forenoon, the schr Gracie M. Piler's main rigging caught the spritsail-yard of the schr Louisa McDonald, and parted her jibboom guy. The schr Huribut grounded in the river at the foot of Michigan avenue Sunday. Dredging is

needed at that place.

The telegraph has already announced the partial burning of the stmr Rice at Detroit. She ran from burning of the stmr Rice at Detroit. She ran from that city to Cleveland. The steerage, and after, and forward cabins, with their furniture, were destroyed. The hull and machinery were not injured. The loss was \$30,000, and insurance \$25,000, placed in various companies. It will require six or eight weeks to rebuild the vessel, and in the meantime the stmr Fearl will take her place on the line. The origin of the fire is not known.

The Detroit Free Frees of vesterday says a Canadian schooner was reported ashore in the river below that city, but no information as to the locality or her name could be obtained.

Saturday forenoon the soow Dakota, bound up, collided with the schr Dolphin near the foot of Beile Island. The Dolphin had her bowsprit and jibboom carried away.

THE VESSEL-OWNERS. Capt. J. B. Hall, one of the Chicago delegates to the Buffalo Convention, arrived home yesterday. A meeting of the vessel-owners will probably by held in the Board of Trade committee-room nex Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when Messrs. Hall and Hood will make their reports of the pro-

A circular has been prepared urging the vesselowners of this district to attend the meeting and
join the combination.

A vessel-owner's communication in the Detroit
Free Press of yesterday does not speak very charitably of the Chicago delegates and vessel-owners,
but commends the press of this city for its efforts
in "awakening the slumbering energies of a few
of the 'self-opinionated' vessel-owners who, from
some querplained reason, have given this movement of the vessel-owners the cold shoulder from
its very inception."

Detroit vessel-owners are moving for signature
to the Buffalo scheme.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Port Huron, Mich., June 11-10 p. m.—Down Props Annie L. Craig. Dean Richmond, Arabia, Badger State, Oswegatchie. Fred Kelley and tow, Tattle and consort; schre Ishpeming, Monitor, Thomas Gaun, Negaunee, J. C. King, J. H. Mead, Marion L. Breck, Delaware, Alva Bradley, Reed Case, Monguanon.
Ur-Props Lawrence, Montgomery, Waverly,

UP—Props Lawrence, Montgomery, Waverly, Bay City, Fay and consort, Cuyahoga and consort, schrs Otonabee, M. C. L. Fick, S. H. Kimball, C. B. Jones.

Winn—Southwest, gentle; weather cloudy.

The schr F. C. Leighton, which was ashore at Forty-mile Point, and released by the tag Prindiville, is badly chafed about her bottom, and requires a steam pump to keep her free. She is at Sheboygan, and will be towed to her destination.

LAKE FREIGHTS. CHICAGO, June 11.—The freight market was dull, the only demand being for steamer room in small lots. The schr Richards takes corn for Buffalo at 2c. The prop J. Fish, wheat and corn, and other propellers fill up. Capacity, 16,000 bu wheat and

propellers fill up. Capacity, 16,000 bu wheat and 85,000 bu corn.

In the afternoon the schrs Cobb and F. Palms were taken for iron ore from Escanaba to Cleve land at 76c.

Definity, June 9.—Charters: Schr Ben Franklin, salt, New River to Toledo, at 11c; schr Theo Perry, lumber, Ossineke to Tonawanda, at \$1.87½ on rail; schr Amaranth, staves, Detroit to Buffalo, at \$5 on pipes and \$3.50 on all others; schr J. G. McGrath, railroad ties, Bear Creek to Buffalo, at 10c each on rail; schr Picton, railroad ties, Pigeon Bay to Buffalo, at 7c each; schr Monguagon, iron ore, Escanaba to Detroit, at 80c per ton free aboard. BRIDGEPORT, June 11.—ARRIVED—Montank, Lockport, 855 bris flour, 6,936 lbs meal; Lockport, Lockport, 25,960 lbs meal; First National, Bird's Bridge, 5,600 bu corn; M. L. Adams No. 2, Hen-

ry, 6,000 bn corn. CLEARED—Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 73,783 CLEARED—Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 73,783
feet lumber. 50,350 lith. W. J. Roebuck, LaSalle,
48351 feet lumber, 200,000 shingles.
BRIDGEFORT, June 11—9 p. m.—CLEARED—Gen.
Sherman, Joliet, 72,000 feet lumber; Montauk,
Lockport, 3,000 bu wheat; Lockport, Lockport,
104,833 feet lumber.

MARQUETTE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune MARQUETTE, Mich., June 11.—ABRIVED—Props D. M. Wilson, Jarvis Lord, Cormorant, R. J. Hackett; schrs J. R. Whiting, Frank Perew, Dictator, F. A. Georger, William McGregor, Oak Leaf, Goshawk. CLEARED (yesterday)—Prop Havana; schr David Wagstaff. Passed Ur-Prope St. Paul, City of Duluth, WIND-Northeast; weather cold and varying.

HOLLAND, MICH. HOLLAND, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Holland, Mich., June 11.—To-day the schr
Kate E. Howard, a vessel beached last fall, was
launched after undergoing thorough repairs here.
The owners have gone to great expense, and expect to leave this port the first of next week. WELLAND CANAL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 11. - Vessels passing Welland Canal non-reported to-day.

Shipments—Schre S. V. R. Watson, coal to Chicago, 930 tons, 50c; Kate L. Bruce, coal to Sheboygan, 640 tons, on private contract.

Frequents—Firm.

ERIE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., June 11.—ARRIVALS—Props D. F.
Rose, Marine City.

DEFARTURES—Stmr Japan, schr Maria Martin. CHARTERS—Prop D. Ballentine, schrs Moore, Allegheny, and Annie Sherwood, coal to Chicago at 50 cents. NAVIGATION NOTES.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.—A private letter from Menomineo states that the recent rains there have raised the water in the river there an inch and a half....The schr Kewannee is having a new jibtopsail made.... The stimr John Sherman will be here Friday to make the ninth excursion-boat in this port. Capt. Myers will run her, and she will require \$80 a day to new expenses. She will also engage in the fruit Myers will run ner, and see will require so any to pay expenses. She will also engage in the fruit and passenger trade to St. Joseph.... Schr Moses Gage was placed in Miller's dry-dock yesterday for calking.... The chartering of the schr Richards at 2c on corn to Buffalo does not look hke an improvement in grain rates.... The tug Martin Green, now in dry-dock, will have \$200 laid out in repairs provement in grain rates.... The tug Martin Green, now in dry-dock, will have \$200 laid out in repairs on her engines.... There were thirty cargoes of lumber at the market docks yesterday morning, and in the evening but few had been taken and others had arrived... The jury were still out has night in the bark Board of Trade case.

O'mur Pours... Mr. Young will mine the hulk of the old schr Provisional, sunk in Toronto harbor, and will blow her up to get her out of the way ... The ferry steamer Bouquet is in the excursion business at Toronto... Prospects for a further rise in coal freights at Buffalo are good. Sixty cents was the last figure reported... Freights on the Eric Canal show an upward tendency... The propa Pacific and Montana are in dry-dock at Buffalo. The latter got her keel partly rubbed off in going over the dangerous Lime-Kill Crossings... Is Capt. Grammond gettins up a corner on yawi-boats? He recently bought twenty-two in Buffalo and took them to Detroit on the schr Worthington... Defroit is losing her cedar-post trade because \$5.50 per cord can be had here and \$4.50 there. The owners of the cedar which the schr Antelope loaded Friday at Port Eigin, finding that they could obtain but \$4.50 per cord at Detroit. have ordered her to sail for Chicago, where they are offered \$5.50 per cord for all they can deliver.... The Free Press says there is not a petition in circulation at Detroit saking the Steambost-Inspectors to enforce the regulations relative to the overloading of excursion and terry-boate... The schra J. P. Jones and William Lerry-boate... The schra J. P. he Steamboat-Inspectors to enforce the regions relative to the overloading of excursion erry-boats...The schrs J. P. Jones and Will lowe have been released at Detroit by the Unitates Marshal....Four sail and two steamboats ow engaged in the Lake Haron fisheries. PORT OF CHICAGO.

last night:

Arrivala—Stmrs Corona, St. Jee, sundries: Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries: Alpena, Makegon, sundries: props Milwaukce. Ogdensburg, sundries: Mesenger, Senton Harbor, sundries: Thiladelphia, Buffalo, sundries; City of Traverse, Traverse City, lumber; Payette. De Pere, pig-tron; Scotta, Montreal, sundries; M. E. Paine, Grand Haven, lumber: J. Pisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries; New Era, Grand Haven, Lowing: echre Ada Medora, Sodus, soal; Minnie Wing Fer Back, Hawk, Mester, F. B. Gardner, M. B. Patie, Cedar River, railroad Medora, Sodus, soal; Manie Wing Fer Back, Hawk, Minskey, S. Pere, Wood; Gay State, Cedar River, railroad Rapirs Pier, wood; Gay State, White Lake, sundries; Sacine, Muskegon, lumber; J. B. Newland, Montstique, lumber; Grand Haven, bark; Tempo, White Lake, railroad ties: Little Helle, Grand Laven, burber; Cecila, laven, lumber; Laven, lumber; Laven, lumber; Cecila, laven, lumber; Cecila, lumber; Lumber

amber: Beloit, Pentwater, bark Pleetwing, Gr Bay, iumber: Cuba, Green Bay, lumber: Two Broth Manistee, lumber: Kingdaher, Buffalo, coal; John Merrill, Buffalo, coal; Goldeen Piecoe, Buffalo, co Elm City, Paul's Pier, wood; Schuyikill, Eric, et Clam City, Paul's Pier, wood; Schuyikill, Eric, et Ironsides, Muskegon, lumber; G. P. Allen, Gr Haven, lumber; City of Grand Haydin, Grand Hay umber; Atanto, Muskegon, lumber; C. D. N. kegon, lumber; City of Grand Haydin, Muskagon, lumber; William Starress lumber.
CLEARANCES-Schr Oneen City. Buffalo, 51, oats: sehr Mary Helen. White Lake, andries Philadelphia, Erie, sandries; grop Higgs & Jone boygan. 500 bu core; pros Milwakee, Ordensbu bris pork and sundries; schr F. Laster. Manistee. oats: prop Portage, Buffalo, 30,000 bu wheat: 28,00m, 1,500 bris pork; schr Mocking Bird, Pike's bris flour.

COAT.

Organization of a New Combination.

*Special Correspondence of The Tribins.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., June 9.—The coal-tradi is about to be excited by the organization of new combination. The projected association quite different from any that has yet bee quite different from any that has yet been formed by the coal operators of the State. The combination will be represented entirely by the small operating companies and individual operators, whose business interests have been greatly encroached upon, and injured to a greater or lesser extent, by the great mining and transportation companies. As has been mentioned in a previous coal-region letter to TRE TRIBUNE, the acknowledge of the latter mentioned companies. the scheming of the latter-mentioned com-panies has been directly aimed at the small companies and individual operators, to crowd them out of the trade; and, to protect then elves from entire ruin, the last-named partic have been compelled to employ some means t

have been compelled to employ some means to keep themselves in existence.

With the object of organizing some association for protective purposes, the companies of the Schuyikili, Lebiga, Wyoming, and Lackawanna regions, which have worked independently of the Authracite Coal Association (which represents all the large mining and carrying corporations), have combined with the many individual producers of the various regions, and determined more the organization of an indedetermined upon the organization of an ind pedent co-operative and protective association Several meetings have been held to put the movement into proper shape; and it is expected that, within a short time, it will be fully estab

movement into proper shape; and it is expected that, within a short time, it will be fully established.

For some time past the Erie Railway and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies have been negotiating with eertain interests in the coalfields to secure influence there, and, from what has leaked out, it is believed, the independent scheme is added substantially by both those Companies. The association of these railroads with the movement is said to have been done with a view of checkmating the New York companies who compose the gigantic Coal Rhg upon their own ground.

The new combination has vast mining facilities (quite sufficient to meet all ordinary or extraordinary demands for coal); and the lines of the Pennsylvania and Eric Railroads, which traverse the regions, will be ample for the transportation of the fuel to the seaboard. The Pennsylvania Railroad taps the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions, while the Eric Railroad pentrates the Wyoming and Lackawanna districts. Besides this, both Companies have large possessions in the regions. The Susquehanna Coal Company, whose extensive operations centre at Nanticoke, in the Wyoming region, is one of the adjuncts of the Pennsylvania Company. This corporation has been co-operating with the independent coal-operations for quite a period. The particular object of the new association is stated to be the enlarging of the coal-traffic with the West. The Eric Canal Company is making large discriminations in freights to those who propose shipping coal through the canal to Buffalo, and from thence westward, either on the railroad or via Lake Eric.

The aggregated amount of capital represented by the small coal-producing capacity is estimated at 5,000,000 tons. This can be materially increased should the necessities of the trade demand it.

The territory occupied by those proposing to connect with the association is in the most pro-

creased should the necessities of the trade demand it.

The territory occupied by those proposing to connect with the association is in the most prolific and richest sections of the Middle and Northern Coal-Fields of the Schupkill, Lehigh, Wyomling, and Lackawanna Valleys. The indications are excellent for the inauguration of one of the liveliest wars that the coal-trade has yet witnessed. That hostilities will be opened at an early date, is almost certain. R. R. W.

If your lungs are half wasted by consumption Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs, and all curable bronchial, throat, and lung affect-

NEW PUBLICATIONS. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

tions, it is unsurpassed.

182 FIPTH-AV., NEW YORK. PUBLISH THIS WEEK The New Book by the Author of "Helen's Bables,

"The Barton Experiment," Etc., Etc.;
"THE SCRIPTURK CLUB OF VALLEY REST: or, Sketches of Everybody's Neighbors. Sq. 16mb., with frontispiece. Paper, Soc. Cloth, \$1. The new volume is characterized by the same keen humor and vivid representations of character as "The Barton Experiment," but its subject is one of wider interest, and it is treated in a way that shows greater maturity and a fuller development of literaty power. The author may fairly be said to be making a broad mark on the literature of the day.

THE THIRTIETH THOUSAID.

The Barton Experiment. Sourse 16mo. Paper, Soc. Cloth, \$1.

'This is twice the book that 'Helen's Bables' is, and deserves to have twice the sale. "-N.Y. Rwaig Mail.' A work of singular ability."—N.Y. Times.

'There is a fine humor, as well as a genuine caraestness, about this book that makes it very attractive."—Springfield Union.

'A fresh, racy, and original book."—Star in the West.
'Is much more artistically written than 'Heien's Bables."—St. John Watchman. Mercury.

The author has done good and independent thinking in his book, and it will repay a careful reading."—Hartford Post. LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES. B W. G. Sumner, Professor in Yale College. Sw. Cloth extra, \$1. For sale by all dealers, and sent prepaid by the publishers on receipt of price.

EDUCATIONAL. Charlier Institute, ON CENTRAL PARK,

NEW YORK CITY A Protestant French School for Boys and Young Men.

Prepares them for College. West Point. Naval Academy. Scientific Schools, and Business.

French, German, and Spanish thoroughly taught and spoken by native teachers.

New Building, unsurpassed for location, ventilation, and interior arrangements. Cost \$400,000.

The 33d Year will begin on Sept. 15 next. Prospectus sent on application.

Prof. BLIE CHARLIER, Director.

Cout this for future reference.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL OF YALE COLLEGE. Courses in Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civil and in Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture. Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, and Geology, and in General Scientific Studies, with English, Franch, and German, Political Economy, History, etc.
For programme, address Prof. GEORGE J. BRUSH, Executive Officer, New Haven. Conn.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

This popular summer resort will be open for the reception of guests on the 14th Day of June, 1877.

All trains on the Penn's R. R. will stop at Cresson TOERGE'S ORCHESTER has been engaged for the season. Fishing and Huuting, de. For terms address R. J. UNGER Supt. R. J. UNGER Supt. Ptitsburg, Pa. PIGEON COVE HOUSE, Cape Ann. Mass. On extreme point of Cape. View of ocean. "Lights of Cape Ann. etc. Grand old woods, driving, fishing, boating, sets. Hog Good stabling. Take Kastern Ratirous from Roston.

MRS. FillEN S. HOBINSON & CO.

PERPUMERY. ATKINSONS' PERFUMERY. ESS. WHITE ROSE BROWN WINDSOR SOAP EAU DE COLOGNE

Sold by all Dealers.

J. & R. ATKINSON.

24, Old Bond Street, L.

AMUSEMENTS. EXPOSITION BUILDING.

SECURE YOUR SEATS TO-MORROW TESTIMONIAL CONCERT

ANNIE SATURDAY, in the LOUISE June 16, Exposition CARY,

THOMAS Unrivaled Orchestra

Will assist. Sale begins TO-MORROW, 9 o'clock, at Root Sons', 156 State-st. Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 75c. Private Boxes, seating 4 or 6, \$2 extra. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Den Thompson In his new construction of

JOSHUA WHITCOMB.

lso, every night and Wednesday and Saturd
atinees, the Petite Comedy. THE HAPPY PAIR.

W. Blaisdell (in his original character), 1 ADELPHI THEATRE. J. H. HAVERLY Proprietor and Manager REJOICE! REJOICE! REXTRA REW STARS!

Last week positively of this ...
GRAND DOUBLE TROUPE.

"ALL LADIES NIGHTS PLAN "A SUCCESS. Every night this week the only really
Great New York Novelty Combination.
Enlarged and improved, with many other
stars, including
WM. COURTRIGHT AND THE LENTONS.
Also all last week's artists appear
IN AN EXTRA NEW JOYFUL BILL.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

BUTTERFLIES' BALL! UNIQUE! NOVEL! BRILLIANT! 100 Little Girls ! 50 Little Boys !

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. Friday, June 15, 3 p. m., For the Benefit of the Central Homeopathic Free pensary. Reserved Scata, 50 cents and \$1. Chir-under 12 years, 50 cents. Persons holding admis clokets can now change them for reserved seats wo but extra cost at McVicker's Box Office.

King Oberon! Queen Titania!

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Last Nights Positively **OUR BOARDING HOUSE!** Mr. McKEE RANKIN as FIORETTI.
Every Evening and Saturday Matince.
Next Week—TONY PASTOR and his immense Van

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

The mail steamers of this Company, between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers, will sall from pier 42 N. R., foot of Morric, st. of Mortes-1. Very wednesday. R., foo of Mortes-1. Very wednesday. Wed, June 6, 1 p. m. LABRADOR SANGLIER. Wed, June 13, 7 s. m. FRANCE, TRUDKLES. Wed, June 20, 1 p. m. AMERIQUE, POUZOLZ. Saturday, June 23, 2 p. m. PRICE OF PASSAGE ID GOLD (including wine): TO HAVRE—185 Cabin, \$100; Second Cabin, \$63; Third Cabin, \$35. hird Cabin, \$35. Steerage, \$26, including wine, bedding, and utensils TO PLYMOUTH, LONDON, or any railway station

For passage and freight apply to
LOUIS DE DEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway
or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago. AMERICAN LINE

Philadelphia and Liverpool. The only transatiantic line salling under the American Flag. Salling every Thursday from Philadelphia, and Wednesday from Liverpool. RED STAR LINE,

every twelve days, alternately from PHILADELPHIA and KEW TORK. DIRECT and ONLY to ANTWERP. Drafts in amounts to suit. Orafts in amounts to suit.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS,

Gen'l Agents, 119 East Randolph-st., Chicago
W. E. LA WRENCE, Manager. STATE LINE

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

STATE OF ONDOLAS.

Thursday, May 31 STATE OF GEORGIA.

Cabins, 80, 865 and 870, according to accommedations. Return tickets, \$110 to \$125, currency. Second Cabin, \$45, Return Tickets, 80. Siterrange at lower states. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO. General Agents.

124 Washington St., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow:
BOLIVIA, June 16, 9 am | ANCHORIA, June 30, 20m
DEVONTA, June 23, 2 bm | CALIFORNIA, July 7, 2 pm
New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry.
Cabins, 245 to 580. Intermediste, 255; steerage, 258.
DTOPIA, June 23, 2 p. m. | ALSATIA. July 7, 2 pm
Cabins 556, to 570; Steerage, 528.
Drafts issued for any amount at current raice.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 98 Washington 45.

North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Sate...
say from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st. Heboken,
sates of passage—From New York to Sonthampton,
ondon, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second
abin, \$50, gold: steerage, \$30 currency For Freight
or passage apply to
2Bowling Green, New York. Great Western Steamship Line.

WHITE STAR LINE Carrying the Mail, between NEW YORK and LIVER-POOL. Apply at Company's office, 48 South Clark-at, ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agent Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sis., Chicago.
P. H. DU VEKNET. General Western Agent. INMAN STEAMSHIP LINE Carrying the Mails between
EUROPE AND AMERICA.

For passage apply at Company's Office, 32 South Chark-... Chicago. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. West. Agt. Drafts on Great Hritain and Ireland. SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES FAIRBANKS, MORSE & OO. 111 & 118 Lake St., Chicago.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
The most effectual remedy to be found to be

MATHEY Used for over 20 years with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and Length and Service of the Paris don, and such the CAYLUS perior to all others for the CAYLUS perior to all of all discent or of the charges, recent or of the charges, respectively. Prepared by CAPSULES the United States.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

xposition Building, foot of Mon-ces: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

ANATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. an and Carroll-sta., West Side.

Depart. Arrive.

Leave. Arrive.

Alch Ex 10:15 a m. 6:35 a m.

10:00 p. m. 6:35 a m.

MARINE NEWS.

reaches from the raceway formed on the east side of the eanni.

The masonry of the upper lock on this section is now all but completed, and fully one-third of that of lock No. 8 is laid. The masonry of the two regulating weirs and one of the towing-path bridges.

is finished.

Section No. 6 is about 7,000 feet long, and embraces the formation of the came for that distance, the construction of piers and abutments for a swing-bridge to carry the traffic overthe canal, and the building of abutments and a pier for a tow-path bridge. The masonry councited with the swing-bridge is in a fair state of forwardness, but the masonry of the towing path has not been commenced. The excavation and embankment is well advanced.

They embrace the

ENLARGMENT AND DEEFENING OF THE CHANNEL,
for a distance of 2 miles, including the building of
several bridges and important structures, all of
which are in some way affected by the contemplated deepening for the passage of vessels drawing 14
feet of water.

Sections 29, 30, 31, and 32 are situated between
the Junction and Ranney's Bend. They include a
distance of full three and three-quarter miles, the
work upon which for the most part consists in taking a continuous strip of aboat fifty feet in width
off the west bank and lowering the present bottom
of the canal from two to three feet throughout,
placing the material excavated on the west said of
the canal, at a proper distance from the centre
line, forming a towing path, cutting back difches,
etc., etc. Section 29 has been completed, and the
work on section 30 is well advanced, except the
bottoming, the principal part of which has still to
be done. On the latter section the Air-line of the
Great Western Railway crosses the canal by means
of a swing bridge.

Section 31 is also in a forward state. The widening over the water surface, as well as that helow, is nearly finished; but there still remains
from two to four feet of the bottom material in the
channel for the greater part of the distance, which
it will take a considerable time to remove.

Section 31, but a slide during the month of January
materially changed the condition of matters. A
large portion of spoil placed on the west side has
settled down, and the bank has been showed forward twenty feet or more finto the channel.

THE QUANTITY OF MATERIAL FORCED INTO THE

peated strikes amongst the workmen.

It is thought the new canal will be completed from Port Colberne to Port Dishonais and

OPEN FOR RAVIGATION IN 1880.

The Government advertise for tenders for the section not yet let up be opened 5th July next, viz.: for the formation of a new line of canal from Marlatt's Pond at Thorold to Allanburg, including the construction of a lift lock, guard lock, several culverts, and piers, and abutments for swing bridges, etc.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Man-se, optician. SS Madison street (TRIBURE Build-g), was at 8 a. m., 66 degrees; 10 a. m., 67; 12, . 69; 3 p. m., 66; 8 p. m., 59. Barometer at 8 m., 20, 80; 8 p. m., 529. 84.

The Hon. Jesse K. Hines, Insurance Commis-tioner of Maryland, is among the guests at the Palmer. Mr. Hines is in Chicago for the purpose of looking into the affairs of some of the Illinois neurance companies doing business in Maryland. At noon yesterday Charlotte Moody, a pupil of the public school at the corner of North avenue and

noon yesterday Fred Lothol, 33 years of age, ling at No. 21. Ellen street, accidentally fel his wagon near the Chicago & Pacific Rail-depot. The wheels passed over his chest, king several ribs, and otherwise injuring him ddy that his life is despaired of.

A meeting of the Labor League, which is composed of delegates from the various trades unions of this city, was held last night at Maskell Hall. A few accounts were audited and a little minor business transacted. The election of officers, for which special business the meeting was called, was deferred to the next regular meeting, which is to be held June 25.

Since Holden, the contractor to furnish flour to the county institutions, threw up his contract, McCaffrey has been purchasing this commodity of Schweinfurth, the contractor for furnishing bread for the use of the County-Agent's office. No one appears to know what he is paying him or what he is furnishing, but the transaction has a suspicious air on its face.

Insemuch as it seems that some of the breadmaking craft are laboring under the delusion that
the new bread-ordinance is not yet operative
and binding, and inasmuch as these deluded people continue to put forth loaves weighing less than
the required pound, it is here stated that the ordinance is in full effect, and that transgressors will
be treated accordingly.

The first issue of a new German-American paper called the Nucleir made its appearance yesterday, published by Messrs. Sittig & Wenborne, the
well-known publishers of the Handels-Zeiung.
The new paper is full of excellent reading matter,
and represents a leading and important branch of
industry. The paper is sixteen pages folio, and
with a splendid array of first-class advertisements.
From a typographical standpoint, the Nuclier is a
model of newtness and mechanism. The paper will
no doubt be a success.

no doubt be a success.

The sale of the Haseitine collection of paintings, including several notable works from the galicry of Freeident Clayhorn, of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, which was to come of last evening, was postponed until this, owing to the inclement weather. The Rode collection from the Brooklyn Art Gallery, which contains several meritorious copies of works by the old masters, a few replicas of modern paintings, and numerous originals by

The June meeting of the Farragut Boat Club was seld at the Palmer House last evening, with a good titendance. President Jenkins in the chair. It was decided to visit Grand Haven on the Fourth. The crews for Devil's Lake were announced. tessrs. William T. Hunt, C. B. Rale, C. A. Luiskeon, and G. T. Muchmore were manimonsly lected associate members. The club decided to esign from the N. W. A. Rowing Association, as they have recently joined the National Association. luch time was spent in discussing club matters.

Much time was spent in discussing club matters. Application was made yesterday in the County Court for judgment against all delinquent tax-payers in the presence of the asual crowd of tax-fighters. The Court heard the motion, and gave until Monday at 10 o'clock in which to file objections. The army of tax-fighters does not promise to be as arge in this as former years, owing to the operation of the new statute providing that before an appeal shall be granted from the decision of the ower court the party appealing shall deposit the amount of the taxes assessed against him, as well as enough to cover expenses, etc.

The monthly report of the Hospital for Women and Children shows the number of patients treated in the Hospital to be 22; dispensary, 130; total, 152. The donations received were: From Mrs. 3. M. Pullman, \$25; Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, 185. 50; Mrs. James Bolton, \$15; Mrs. Mary N. Attle, \$10; Mrs. Dr. Dyns, \$5. Through Mrs. P. B. Williams—From Keith Brothers, \$25. Through Mrs. Mary N. Little—From Mr. Beidler, \$20; M. J. Pope, \$2; M. L. Johnson, \$1. through Mrs. D. A. Gage—From W. M. Hoyt & 10., \$10. Through Dr. Mary H. Thompson—rom Mrs. J. B. Peñody, \$5. Through Mrs. J. Camp—From Mr. Arend, \$1. Total, \$124. A meeting of the Apollo Musical Softsty, from eeting of the Apollo Musical Society, from reporters were excluded, was held at the y's rooms last evening for the purpose of re-g reports of the officers as to the late festi-

A meeting of the Apollo Musical Society, from which reporters were excluded, was held at the Society rooms last evening for the purpose of receiving reports of the officers as to the late festival; also to take action concerning the incorporation of the Society and the formation of a new constitution. The financial report, which was not complete, showed that the total receipls at the late festival were about \$12,000, and that the net proceeds will be between \$2,000 and \$3,000. Mrs. (G. M. Stone, R. S. Clark, and F. B. Williams were appointed a commitse to report a new constitution for the Society and its incorporation. The subject of a trip to Milwankee and giving a concert there was discussed without any action being taken, and the Society adjourned to meet next Monday evening.

Mr. A. C. Hesing returned from Washington yesterday, whither he had been sujourning for some ten days, with the hope of inducing the Government. terrefease him from the judgments entered up agasinst him consequent upon his having been on the boods of some of the distillers during the recent uppleasantness. He stated to a frusture reporter-that he had been kindly received by the cheles of the various Departments, and they had listened attentively to all he urged in behalf of a remission. The best he could do was to cotain an order for the reopening of the judgments, which were had by default. As soon as the Court can reach it the question will be tried. Mr. Hosing claims to have a good defense. The amount of the judgment was made on a seessments based on the statements of "squealing" Gaugers and Storekeepers, who, it is stated, greatly exaggers and Storekeepers, who, it is stated, greatly exaggers and Storekeepers, who, it is stated, greatly exaggers and Storekeepers, who it is stated, greatly exaggers and Storekeepers, who it is stated, greatly exaggers and the sheries of the Second Regiment was held last night at the Armory, corner of Clinton and Jackaon streets, Quartermaster Omaha then will either win the suit or have the courter ac

saref response from Mr. Catlin the meeting adomrned.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Fourteenth Ward Republican Club held a
arge and enthasiastic meeting last evening at No.

100 Milwaukee avenue, Town-supervisor Julius
Pederson in the chair, daring the unavoidable absense of President Gernhardt. A. D. Michauda
sense of President Gernhardt. A. D. Michauda
setce as Secretary. A document allegang fraudnperceint of the ward was introduced by James
McMahon, a judge of the election at that place,
as wast amount of consideration.

The following officers were elected: President,
August Meyer: First Vice-President, John Oleson;
August Meyer: First Vice-President, John Oleson;
August Meyer: First Vice-President, John Oleson;
August Meyer: First Vice-President, John Oleson,
Milma Koenig, A. Quand, Charles Wigman,
John Gibbs, A. D. Michaud, Jacob Deutsch, James
McMahon, August Wandell; Executive Committee, J. B. Kerr, Henry
Bertz,
Ald. Baumgarten, Theodore Endors George
Roife, George Lockner, James Malone, C.

Rohlfe, Gus Prange, A. Meyer, L. Ludwig, T. H.
Marshall, P. Emerson, James McMahon, Otto
Fischer, W. J. Edhrocke; Corresponding Secrefinancial Secretary, A. D. Michaud; Treasurer,
Jeorge Roife.

HOTEL ARRIVALE.

inancial Sceretary, A. D. Michaud; Treasurer, icorge Rolfe.

Hotel Annivals.

Fairner Bouss—The Hon. J. M. Grey, Burlington; J. R. Case, Marquestic; W. S. Pater, St. Louis; H. C. Adams, Philadelphia; Cart. Pater, Boston. New James Bouse—The Hon. Botton. New Jork; L. M. Sanders, Belias (H. C. Price, New Kr. L. Muth. Ballimore, L. W. M. Thomas, St. Pater, Boston. Pater, Pater, Boston. Pater, Pater, Boston. Pater, Bo

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

MISCELLANDOUS.

The County Board held a regular weekly meeting vesterday aftersoon, President Holden in the chair, and present all the Commissioners.

Communications were received from the County Clerk, asking for additional vault and desk room. He wants to rent a building outside to accommodate the clerks. They were referred to the Committee on Jail and Jail Acrounts, with instructions to report at the next meeting. to report at the next meeting.

A large number of bills were read and referred to the appropriate committees.

GRAND JURGES.

GRAND JUNGES.

The following were drawn to act as Grand Jurors for the July term: William P. Murfey, corner of Thirteenth street and Michigan avenue; John H. Ketzle, Evanston; John McCaffery, Cicero; S. F. Knowles, No. 363 West Harrison street; Miton Duna, Englewood; Christian Kruger, Blue Island; C. Sheiton, No. 1546 South Dearborn street; Justin Baden, No. 57 Erie street; Thomas Geary, McVeker's Theatre: P. J. Wall; J. D. White, West Fourteenth stiect; Ferd Tauker, No. 447 Larrabeo street; Harris Webster, Palatine; P. R. Downey, No. 285 Townsenn street; P. M. Donnellan, Husbard street; John Rheinwald, Larrabee street; H. Wadhaus, Desplaine; M. Malvel, corner of State and Fourteenth streets; Oaniel O'Hark, 126 South Sangamon street; Obadiah Huse, Evanston; W. H. Orendorff, No. 79 Kliss avenue; John Lally, No. 161 South Water street; George Whitney,

avenue: John Lang, George Whitney.

The contract between the county and the Hinsdale Doyle Granute Company was read, and on motion of Commissioner McCaffrey was ordered to be approved when satisfactory bonds shall have been filled. been filed.

M'CLEVEY.

The Committee on Public Charities reported in favor of paying a bill of McClevey & Co., for groceries farnished the County Agent in May, amounting to \$1,954.50. Among the items were twenty-five cheats of tea and forty boxes of soap.

Commissioner Fitzgerald thought the bill was large.

Commissioner McCaffrey said the groccries might last all summer. No able-boiled people were relieved now; most of those taken care of were old ladies who had ue one to support them.

The bill was ordered paid.

The Joint Committee on Buildings and Public Service reported in favor of deducting \$200 from the \$400 to have been paid by Erby & Periolat for the privilege of putting up the Court-House fence, on account of the expense incurred in moving the fence back four feet. Concurred m.

THE COUNCIL.

The City Council held its regular weekly meeting submitted their annual report for the year ending June 9, 1877, which was referred to the Committee

June 9, 1877, which was referred to the Committee on Schools. An abstract of the report appeared in lest Sunday's TRIBUXE.

A number of ordinances for the laying of sidewalls were passed, and the Council then reached the special order for 8 o'clock,—the report of the walls were passed, and the Council then reached the special order for 8 o'clock,—the report of the Gas Committee on Ald. White's resolutions offered at the last meeting. The report, as it was stated it would when the Committee met last week, sat down on the resolutions, so to speak, declaring that the action contemplated in the resolutions would complicate the negotiations with the gas companies; that it was of but little use to attempt to force a decision; that the public would not submit to have the lamps extinguished; and that it was doubtful if the Council had the power to take this action, even if the public were willing, inasmuch as it might annul the tax assessment. The recommendation of the Committee was to place the resolutions on file.

Ald. White grose to say he was not surprised at this report. He had offered those resolutions partly with the object in view of giving the Committee a chance to show its hand. He had attained this object—but here the commenced on a lofty tirade against what he neld to be the faise economy of the Committee, some of whose memores, he said, had been so loud in their professions of reform. He memboned, incidentally, that he proposed 'to dish up something for these gas companies every evening, and to bring the matter to a head "as soon as possible.

Ald. Sweeney made his usual speech on the gas monopolies. He, too, hoped something would be introduced every evening antil this business was brought to a focus, and finally moved to defer action on the report for one week. The motion triumphed.

action on the report for one week. The motion triumphed.
Aid-Gilbert offered a resolution authorizing the Department of Public Works to advertise for and receive proposals for machinery, foundations, etc., for the Fullerton avenue conduit. Referred to the Committee on Finance.
Aid. Wheeler introduced an order requiring the railway companies to station flagmen at all the crossings within the limits between the hours of 5 a. m. and 10 p. m. Referred to the Law Department, with instructions to prepare a suitable ordinance.

Ald. White offered the following: WHEREAS, The enormous sum appropriated by the Common Council of the City of Chicago for gas im-coses a great hardship upon the tax-payers of said city; Common Council of the City of Chacago for gas imposes a great hardship upon the tax-payers of said city; and whereas. The Cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Deuroit are getting gas furnished for one-hair what Chicago is paying, and some of said cities at \$1 per 1,000 feet; therefore, be it **Resofteet, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby, requested to advertise for bids for lighting our street; but he had be in sevent as with old or gasoline, and report what he is necessary as with old or gasoline, and report what he had receive back to this Council before what he may receive back to this Council before what is the sevent as with old or gasoline, and report what he may receive back to this Council before the Council to Hambert of the Miscell, Aneous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ald. Ryan introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Law De; artment be instructed to aubmit to this Council an ordinance requiring all street railway commanies to pay a license of \$25 per year for each car opersted in this city.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Licenses.

Ald. Thompson, of the Third Ward, offered the following:

Wheneas, It is stated in the public journals that the Building inspector was referred to the public journals that the Building inspector was referred to the public journals that the Building inspector was referred to the public journals that the Building inspector was referred to the public journals that the Building inspector was referred to the public journals that the Building inspector was referred to the public journals that the Building inspector was referred to the public journals that the Building inspector was referred to the public journals that the Building inspector was referred to the public journals that the Building inspector was referred to the public journals that the stated in the public journals that the stated

following:

Westman, It is stated in the public journals that the Building Inspector has not sufficient means to enable the property of the efficiency, and that he building law is being constantly violated; there ore,

Leavised, That the Building Inspector be requested to report whether he has called upon the Mayor for assistance from the city solice, and also report whether, in his opinion, the police may not be of material assistance to him without interfering with their ordinary cases.

The resolution was adopted.

Aid. Thompson also offered a resolution providing that the Council take a recess from the first Monday in July to the first Monday in Sentember. The resolution was referred to the Committee on udiciary.

Ald. Cary moved, on account of the accountlation of business, that when the Council adjourn it to so to meet Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The Council then adjourned.

SUNDAY SALOONS.

MEETING OF THE METHODIST MINISTERS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers and elders was held in their rooms, at No. 61 Washington street, yesterday forenoon. Elder Jutkins presided. The devotional exercises were led by Dr. Hat-

No. 61 Washington street, yesterday forenoon. Elder Jutkins presided.

The devotional exercises were led by Dr. Hatfield, of Philadelphia.

The Presiding Elder submitted the following from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of this city, through their Committee, most respectfully ask you to consider at your meeting this morning the following petition and the best method of providing the transportance of the best method of providing to your churches. The manner hearts desolated has is descrated and homes and hearts desolated has is descrated and homes and hearts desolated has he had to the street of the subject of the subject of the subject, but it was finally agreed to wait until there were more members present.

Dr. Hitchcock thought the inactivity of the ministers in the case of temperance was a disgrace to them.

Dr. McChesney suggested that the best way of managing Sunday-schools in their relating to missionary work be made the subject of discussion for the morning.

Other members of the Association having arrived by this time,

MRS. ROUNDS

was requested to address the Assembly upon the subject of her petition, which she did. She said that the temperance workers found that saloons were kept open without regard to the Sabbath, and they furnished more drunkards than could be reformed. The petition was being circulated among the business-men of the city, and nearly all were willing to sign it and give is their hearty support. She wanted to hear an expression from the ministers as to the best way of circulating the petition among the churches. There was agoed State law, but it was not enforced by the city authorities.

Dr. House said that a large temperance meeting was held every Sanday in the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and people were signing the pledge by the hundreds. Many good temperance meeting was held every Sanday in the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and people were signing the pledge by the hundreds. Many good temperance

the Methodist Charcies alone volumes 10,000.

Dr. Horing believed that 100,000 men and women could be found to sign the petition. The main thing was to get at the people. Many were not attendants at he churches. He thought the city ought to be thoroughly canvassed.

Dr. Williamson said there was already a good State law if it could be enforced.

Mr. Caldwell said the question had been brought up in Maine, and had been carried out with success. He suggested that the ladies of the Temperance Union call upon the Mayor and Council, and that temperance meetings be held in the Tabernacte.

stated that the Mayor and Council were paid to enforce the laws, but they would not do it in this respect until pushed by the people. Mr. Parkhurst said the City Government instruct-

respect until pushed by the people.

Mr. Parkhurst said the City Government instructed of the Solochman's advice. "Never sme the devil when the court sits in hell."

Dr. Williamson thought that if the temperance people chose they chuld prosecute the liquor-desices under the State law in the Courts.

Dr. Gurney was strongly in favor of the petition. The officials ought to enforce the law.

Mrs. Rounds, speaking again, said a woman came to the Union and complained that her husband was a sol, and had threatened to take her life. The ladies, after trying again and again to get an audience with the Mayor, finally succeeded in getting the license of the saloon-keeper who had sold the liquor to her husband revoked, out it was restored to him again within two days, upon the testimony of about a dozen men, sent by the keeper of the grog-shop, that he had not sold any whisky to this man when he was drunk. This had occurred within a month. Little reliance could be placed upon the City Government.

On motion of Mr. Hitchcock,

The FOLLOWING RESOLUTION

was adopted.

was adopted:

Resolved. That we circulate these petitions through
our congregations and heighbors, and co-operate with
the ladies in their efforts to close up the saloons on the the naties in their efforts to close up the saloons on the Sabbath.

Dr. Boring said we had the very best kind of a State's-Attorney now, and likewise a Grand Jury of excellent men. He thought something might be done in the way of prosecution.

On motion, a committee, consisting of the Revs. Messrs. Willing, Williamson, and Gurney, was appointed to look at the legal aspects of the quostion.

Mr. Parkhurst suggested that it should be decreed that all work of carpenters should be suspended upon the camp-meeting grounds when the services commenced.

Capt. Bundy was present, and he stated that his Gospel ship was ready to launch, but he could not launch it until at indeptedness of \$350 had been settled. He asked for aid from the Methodist churches.

Elder Jutkins introduced the Rev. Dr. Kidder, of Philadelphia, to the neeting, who pronounced a benediction, and the assembly adjourned.

THIRD UNITARIAN.

A BUSINESS MEETING of the members of the Third Unitarian Society was held in the parlor of the church last evening for toddard presided.

Judge Booth read the following farewell letter.

which on motion was adopted and signed by all present, both ladies and gentlemen: which on motion was adopted and signed by all present, both ladies and gentlemen:

To the Rev. E. P. Procedie—Our BELOVED PASTOR: The Trustees and members of the Third Unitarian Church, while recognizing the necessity which severs the connection which has united as during the past they years, desire to express the connection which has united as during the past they years, desire to express the processing the past of the years, desire to express the year of the past of the years of y

as follows:
CHICAGO, June 11, 1877.—To the Members of the Third Unitarian Church—DRAE FRIENDS: Through your Trustees i hereby tender my realgnalion as your pastor, and ask you to accept the same as tonce. I do this with the heardiest feelings toward you nil individually and collectively. The reasons have already been sufficiently laid before you. Most fraternally your friend,

It was decided that no immediate action should be taken in procuring another pastor, bet that the Society should take a week or two to look about and find a good man for the position. A few mat-ters of finance were brought up and disposed of, after which the business meeting was adjourned, and a farewell sociable to Dr. Powell was held.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Ogden Ditch dam was completed Saturday

Seventeen cases of scarlet fever were rep the Health Department yesterday. The police and firemen will be paid their May The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$3,424 from the Water Department and \$377 from the Comptroller.

Comptroller.

The receipts of the Comptroller's office in the month of May were \$527,872.58, and the expenditures \$539,834.60.

There seems to have been a Mount Carmel relief fund started in the Mayor's office, or rather a fund is collecting in that place. Ninety-six dollars have been sent in.

There were 123 deaths last week, aix less than for the preceding seven days. Of these twenty died of scarlet fever, twenty of consumption, and eleven of convulsions. Several of the officials and employes of the Health Department yesterday attended the funeral of Mrs. Reed, who of Dr. Reed, who was, before Moses Hooke, the Health Officer of the city. City-Collector Heafford returned yesterday morn-ing from Detroit and Canada, where he has been on business. Among those whom he did not see there were Avery Moore and George Von Hollen.

The only noticeable building permit issued yesterday was to the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church for a one-story church, 76x10s feet, corner Adams and Throop streets, to-cost 330, 000. The Mayor wishes all bakers and dealers into bread to distinctly understand that the bread ordinance is in full lorce, and particular attention will be part to see that all of its provisions are strictly adhered to.

hered to.

The Treasurer yesterday paid out about \$20,000, of which \$15,000 was to the Relief and Ald Society as interest upon city certificates which that Society holds for money advanced just after the great fire. This payment is the first in four years. The agents of the foreign insurance companies are paying up their 2 per cent tax with more promptness than they did last year. The amounts of the payments are not now as large as then, owing to the competition which has reduced rates and receipts, and the city's portion of those receipts in the payments.

ceipts in proportion.

The Department of Public Works yesterday opened bids for furnishing 12,000 tons of anthractic coal for the pumping works. Robert Law was the lowest bidder at \$4.80 per ton. The price paid last year was \$6.48 per ton, so it will readily be seen that the reduction in the price of coal will save the city no inconsiderable sum.

seen that the reduction in the price of coal will save the city no inconsiderable sum.

A reporter kept a weather eye open for all the Aldermen who might make their appearance at the City-Hall yesterday afternoon. Only Ald. Kirk and Ald. Ryan bleased the newsgatherer's vision, and from them were requested opinions as to their idea of the proposition to pass and enforce another Sunday liquor-law. Ald. Kirk said that he thought there was not in the Council a man lool enough to present such a measure to the honorable body. The Sunday question was settled for all time as far as Chicago was concerned, and the present Council at least was too wise to create any strife on that score. To attempt it would be to open the field for another People's party, and then, judging from the results of the experiments with the last People's party, no one could tell what would ensue. As a Protestant American he would like to see the saloons closed Sundays. But he knew that they never would be in this city, and it was useless to make any commotion about it. The measure, should it come before the city legislators, would find in him an ardent opponent. Ald, Ryan, when asked what he had to say, remarked: "Going to close the saloons on Sunday, did you say?" Then, with a very meaning smirk, leconically remarked: "That petition will be referred to our Committee! We'll kill it."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Hahnemann Hospital.

The annual reception at the Foundlings' Homwill be held to-day continuing all day and evening Retreshments will be served by the Ladies' Union Aid Society. The occasion will also be enlivened by music and other entertainment, preparation for which having been made by the ladies and friends. All who are interested in the work of the 'Home' are invited to attend and examine the institution.

CRIMINAL.

Charles Johnson, one of a gang of five roughs who behaved in a riotons manner in the saloon No. 507 Clark street, about one month ago, was up before Justice D'Wolf yesterday and held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$500. The officers are fter the others of the gang.

after the others of the gang.

The discharge of a pistol about 8:30 o'clock last night on West Randoph street, near Clinton, created quite a disturbance, and caused a large crowd to assemble in front of the clothing-store No. 42 Randolph, where it was learned that an onknown man had attempted to steal a pair of pants hanging in front of a store, and the owner thereohad shot at him. The would-be-thief escaped annart, though badly scared.

The Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul was entered by burglars on Saturday night last. Beyond a little broken glass no damage was done. The thievestid hot care for church vestments, which they merely tossed about the floor but did not take. Neither church-plate nor other valuables of that kind being on the premises, a hair-brush and comb from the vestry-coom, and a few articles of wearing apparel from the rooms of the Ladies' Society, constituted all their plunder.

At an early hour yesterday morning Thomas

stituted all their plunder.

At an early hour yesterday morning Thomas Dugan and Henry Burns, while passing the corner of Halsted and Wright streets, were set upon by a gang of young roughs, and in the fight Dugan was cut across the neck, face, and left side of the head, and Burns in the left arm. Their wounds were dressed at the West Twelfth Street Station. Thomas Murphy, Terence Murphy, Owen Terry, Thomas Barry, Morgan Murphy, and Patrick Connolly were acrested soon afterwards by the police upon suspicion of having been concerned in the assault.

Assult.

At 9:30 last evening Thomas Forrester, residing at No. 115 Desplaines street, was assaulted and held up by three foot-pads on Aberdeen street, between Jackson and Van Buren. They first threw sand in his eyes and then knocked him down, but his hard kicking kept them at bay, while his stentorian yells brought help. When Officer Rowan found him he was partially insensible from four large wounds on the head, evidently inflicted by some dull weapon. He was removed to the Madison Street Station, where his wounds were dressed. No arrests as yet. The raffians secured up plunder.

where his wounds were dressed. No arrests as yet. The raffians secured no plunder.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, A. J. Stackpole and F. D. Miner, attorneys, so-called, sought to have an indictment against them stricken from the records. In January last, it appears, they were indicted for failing to turn over \$200 they had collected for a Mrs. Samantha Frear, of Bloomington, who somehow fell into their hands as a client. Nothing had been said about the matter by them, not even so much as to demand a speedy trial, and in the rush of other business their case was overlooked by the State's Attorney until this term, when it was put on the trial calendar. Yesterday they wanted to evade trial by construing the statutes in reference to the trial of causes to say that if not tried within three terms from the time of indictment that they were entitled to a discharge, but Judge Booth would not have it. Such a construction of the statutes, he said, would speedily empty the jail of its worst criminals. Their case was soft for the 28th.

Another Granger, who put the utmost confidence

Their case was set for the 28th.

Another Granger, who put the utmost confidence in men he never saw before, now laments that he was not more circumspect. His name is George t. Dilsaver, and his home is in Garden Grove, Decatur County, Ia. He arrived in the city yeslerday with three car-loads of hogs. On the train he made the acquaintance of two "well-posted "men, who persuaded him to sell his hogs to one Ward. They accompanied him to the Stock-Yards, and the animals were driven into a pen which they said belonged to their friend Ward,—a square man who would deal fairly with him. Then Dilsaver and the two started down town to see the sights. On the way one of the two left. Reaching at length the Water-Works, this fellow turned upagain, having a key to the tower, and Dilsaver was told that it would cost him \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to "go up." He was willing to pay that much for the privilege of climbing 200 steps, and pulled out a \$\frac{5}{2}\$ and a \$\frac{5}{2}\$ bill, saving ne could not make change. One man grabbed the larger note and the other the smaller one, remarking that they would go out and get the change. It is needless to say they never returned. Dilsaver waited some time for them, and concluded to go in search of his hogs. Being a stranger and not knowing the streets, his two friends doubtless reached the Stock-Yards before he did, and the chances are that he will never see his hogs again.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK. The Board of Trustees met in regular session at the Village Hall last evening. Present, Trustees Bensley (President), Clark, Farrell, Mitchell, Raynor and Wheeler.

The police report for May was read. There were thirty-one arrests.

All bids offered for the Forty-first street sewer

Mr. Wheeler offered a resolution that the President confer with the Mayog of Chicago in reference to having all vagrants fined by the Hyde rark courts sent to the Chicago Bridewell. Adopted.

The accountant reported that for printing for Hyde Park there had been paid during the past year the sum of \$2,042, of which \$1,500,21 had been paid to the \$sun. In addition to the above amount there had been paid to Hazlett & Reed for Revised Ordinances. \$1,250, and to Beach, Barnard & Co., \$300. Mr. Wueeler wanted to know if the work could not be done for a less sum, and asked that a thorough examination of the matter be made. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary and Assessments. The Committee on Drainage reported against a sewer on Woodlawn avenue from Forty-seventh to Frity-first street.

An ordinance for the building of 1,528 feet of sidewalk on Prairie avenue to fill up the gaps in the street between Thirty-innth and Fiftleth street was adopted.

Ten additional saloon licenses were issued.

the street between Thirty-minin and Fishers was adopted.

Ten additional saloos licenses were issued.

The Board resolved that they would pay but \$1.25 per day for laborers.

Petitions for the Forty-first street sewer were presented, and the President was ordered to advertise for bids.

After some more work, the Board adjourned.

TYDE PARK AND LAKE.

After some more work, the Board adjourned.

HYDE PARK, AND LAKE.

A meeting of the joint Boards of Hyde Park and Lake was held in the Town-Hall yesterday afternoon. Present, Trustees Bensley, Wheeler, Raynor, Clark, Mitchell, and Farrell, of Hyde Park and Trustees Muirhead, Montgomery, Murphy, and Condit, of Lake.

The Joint Committee submitted a report recommending the purchase of a Worthington Centennial engine.

mending the purchase of a Worthington Tecommending the purchase of a Worthington Centennial engine.

Mr. Mitchell did not sign the report, and explained bimself by saying that he did not believe in the hasty action of the Committee, as the arrangements for the land had not been made, and the mortgage not yet renewed, and, as they had not the ground, they snould not have the engines.

Mr. Willett, the Hyde Park attorney, was also called upon. He thought that the Board would be undoubtedly raised, yet there remained the Willard claim. As a private individual he would wait.

Willard claim. As a private individual he would wait.

Mr. Bensley' was also in favor of delay. Mr. Condit thought that as they should need water, and as the machinery at the Water-Works was in poor condition, the business should be put through at once. Mr. Condit then offered a resolution that when engines were bought they should be the Worthington Centagonial Pump.

A general discussion ensued, and the matter was deferred to the next meeting of the joint Boards to be held at the office of Mr. Vecder, 94 Dearborn street, Friday.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Toronto, Ont., June 11.—Dr. Conroy, Apostolic ablegate, arrived here Saturday night. He was met at the station by Archbishop Lynch and real a few others and drove quietly to St. Michael's Palace. He preached in one of the Romish churches yesterday, and to-day called on the Lieutenant-Governor and visited the principal buildings. He left for Niagara Falls in the afternoon, and will return the latter end of the week, and will then be publicly received. afternoon, and will return the latter end of the week, and will then be publicly received. His mission to Canada is said by good authority not to be in any way connected with the political attitude in the Province of Quebec or elsewhere, but to confederate Church government in the various provinces of the Domiation and arrange the position of the hierarchy as to precedence, etc.

various provinces of the Dominion and arrange the position of the hierarchy as to precedence, etc.

Recial Disputch to The Tribune.

Montreal, June 11.—Private letters from the Exhibition at Sydney, New South Wales, show that the Australian market is overcrowded with goods, and that they have been literally slaughtered, not bringing first cost.

A leak broke out in the Lachine Canal near Tates' dry dock Saturday night, and although a large gang of men have been working at it night and day since, it has not yet been stopped. Navigation meantime is suspended.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

SOUTHAMPTON, Out., June 11.—The revenue officers to-day seized an illieft still in full operation on Big Island, fifty miles from this place, also a large boat fully equipped for the trade. The operators and all the plant were secured.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—A raft of square timber, with sixty-five men on board, went over the Deschence Rapids yesterday, and was dashed to pieces on the rocks. All the men escaped unhurt, except Simon Cornellior, who was fatally injured.

Mr. Hilgard, Chief of the Weights and Measures Department at Washington, is in this city, comparing the American standard with that of this country. The comparison shows little difference, but he obtained some information that will be of value scientifically.

THE CITIZENS' UNION.

Report of the Special Committee on the Inspection of the Court-House.

They Suggest a Thorough Examination by Qualified Experts.

All Contracts Should Be Enforced, Even by Interposition of the Courts.

A North Side Breakwater Wanted So as to Provide Rowing Facilities.

Protests Against Pumping the

North Branch into the Lake. A special meeting of the Executive Commit-tee of the Citizens' Union of North Chicago was held last evening in Brand's Hall, corner of

Erie and North Clark streets. Mr. William

The Secretary read a communication from Mr. George C. Prussing, Chairman of the Special Committee on Inspection of the Court-House,

Mr. George C. Prussing, Chairman of the Special Committee on Inspection of the Court-House, which was as follows:

H. T. Rogers, Esq., Secretary of Citizens' Union—Dran Sin: In reply to your communication of May 15, Informing me of the action of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union in regard to the Cook County Court-House, requesting me, on behalf of the Union, 'to examine the quality of the material now being used and cnaracter of work being done upon said bailding, and report the result of such examination at the next regular meeting of the Committee, 'I would say that, while I recognize the desire to serve the best interests of the community as the mainspring of such action by your Committee, and while of opinion that it is advisable to be informed, and to inform the public, of the truth or falsity of reports claiming that inferior materials and faulty workmanship enter into the construction of this important building, at variance with the letter and spirit of the specifications on which the building contracts are based, and also, that this should be done in a manner more detailed and reliable than by the necessarily inficturate and often conflicting statements of the daily press reporter, and while it is, in my opinion, the lexitimate provines of the Union and similar bodies, founded 'to promote among the people an intelligent public spirit, 'to obtain and spread such information and endeavor to correct any abuses that may exist, and to punish the offenders. I wish to offer the following for your consideration:

To obtain information on this subject of any practical value, it is indispensable to have a copy of the contract and specifications, to have access to the plans and building premises, and to have careful and oft-repeated examinations made by a person or persons possessed of the requiremental and about the set the machinery of the courts in motion to enforce a strict and correct interpretation of the contracts based on plans and specifications in howe access to the machinery of the courts i

in motion to enforce a strict and correct interpretations of the contracts based on plans and specifications.

While I feel assured of the good intentions of the gentlemen composing the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union. I may be excused for donbting their success in this instance—judging of the future by the past—the success of the 'Association.' To force men differently inclined (should any such there be) to act honestly, has generally proved an undertaking of no. mean dimensions. Still, a wholesome induence may be excited by united efforts, and, with your permission, I will suggest that, if the Citizens' Association and the Citizens' Union will appoint or ask a number (say fifteen) of prominent citizens possessing the confidence of the people, members of the different professions and occupations, and representing the various sections of the county. to act as a Committee in the discharge of its dity should call upon experts (architects and builders, and such only as are known to be at the head of their profession), either for a single examination and report, or continued supervision, I am confident that none would hesitate to accept, and that reports made by a committee acconstituted would be of value and service to the community. Very respectfully, Grac C. Prussing.

The representatives of the different wards comprised in the North Town, who had been appointed to confer with the Town Supervisor in regard to the town accounts and their collection, stated that the Supervisor was not quite ready to co-operate with them, but would be willing to do so as soon as his books were prepared. The Committees were, therefore, granted further time.

The Committees were, therefore, granted further time.

The Secretary, Mr. H. T. Rogers, called attention to the fact that Chicago possessed two boatclubs and a yacht-club, which had been so far conducted under great disadvantages, for want of a proper piece of water in which to practice. It had been hoped that the Lincoln Park Commissioners would, for the purpose of protecting the Lake-Shore Drive, construct a breakwater inside of which the clubs could practice and regattas could be rowed. It is now stated, however, that the Commissioners intend to protect the drive by means of what is known as the "mattress plan," which will probably answer the purpose of protection, but will afford no facilities for aquatic sports. Mr. Rogers offered the

the purpose of protection, but will anoth the facilities for aquatic sports. Mr. Rogers offered the

POLLOWING RESOLUTIONS:

WEEREAS, The determined efforts of the members and friends of the various barge and yacht clubs in Chicago to establish aquatic sports upon a permanent basis, the growing strength of such clube, and the patronage bestowed upon the public boat-houses, furnish conclusive evidence 'hat there exists among the residents of the city a genuine love for such sports, and that any plan looking toward the providing of better facilities for boating than at present exists in Chicago will receive cordial support and be fully appreciated: and Wiereas, The Commissioners of Lincoln Park have commenced the construction of a protection to the Lake-Shore Drive, opposite Lincoln Park, at a short distance from the shore, designed and intended simply as a protection to such drive without any regard to providing a basin for boating purposes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Citizens' Union, as expressed through its Executive Committee, that on constructing a protection to said drive, the interests and convenience of the boating, as well as of the horse-racing, portion of the community, should be considered and respected. That the building of a substantial breakwater at a distance of not less than 600 feet frout the shore would secure to the citizens of Chicago for all time facilities for both rowing and yachting, and advantages for rowing regards a unsurpassed if not unequaled by those of any city in this country. **Resolved**, That to neglect to take advantage of the opportunity hereby presented of establishing a harbor for boating purposes would be prejudicial to the material interests of the city as well as a needless disregard of the feelings of those citizens interested in such amusements.

***Resolved**, That a committee of five, of whom the President shall be one, be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the Board of Lincoln Park Commissioners to express to them the feeling of t

Mr. Chase asked for information as to the probable cost of each plan. He understood that the breakwater would be much the most expensive.

probable cost of each plan. He understood that the breakwater would be much the most expensive.

Mr. George E. Adams thought that it would be well enough to pass the resolution appointing a committee. They could ascertain all the facts and collect the requisite statistics.

Mr. Prussing believed that such would be the better plan. In this way a conference could be had with the Commissioners.

The Chair thought it would be eminently proper to move for the appointment of a committee for the plan of a breakwater, believing that it would be greatly to the advantage of the North Side and the park system that a place should be provided for rowing.

Mr. Chase moved the appointment of a committee of five, to be appointed by the Chair, with instructions to confer with the Park Commissioners, obtain information, and report at the next regular meeting.

Mr Prussing believed that the crection of a breakwater would be of great advantage, allowing of the crection of a boating place where the manly exercise of rowing could be practiced at all times except in winter. He believed that it would become the fashionable resort of the city, and that Chicago would become a great centre for aquatic sports. Such a breakwater need not be unsightly, and thousands of persons could witness regattas held there, while the South Side is practically inaccessible on account of the railroads.

Side is practically inaccessible on account of the railroads.

The Chair called upon Mr. A. C. Hesing, who was present, to inform the Committee as to whether during his incumbency of the office of a Park Commissioner any such plan as that proposed had been entertained.

Mr. Hesing replied that he had always strongly tavored the erection of such a breakwater, believing that a targe income could be derived from the renting of boats in the summer and from the renting of skates and entting ice in the winter. A great deal had already been done in the building of a drive for the accommodation of those who have carriages, and something should be done for pedestrians. He believed that a breakwater could be erected at a cost of from

\$12 to \$13 per foot, which would make a total cost, there being about 5,000 feet requiring protection, of \$60,000. The temporary plan proposed would entail an expense of \$7 per foot. The speaker believed that the pecuniary part of the arrangement could be effected by the temporary transfer of the necessary cash from the land fund to the improvement fund. The resolutions were withdrawn and the question was taken upon the question of appointing the committee, which was ordered unanimously.

pointing the committee, which unanimously.

Sanitary.

The Chair called the lake shore from Oak street to North avenue, where a great body of stagnant water has collected.

Dr. Henrotin said that he had been called upon to prescribe for several cases of intermittent fever which had arisen from the accumulation of this water. He fully believed that it was productive of malarious diseases, and considered that the removal of this water was of more importance than even the protection of the Lake-Shore drive.

Mr. Prussing offered the following:

Whereas, The Executive Committees of the

Mr. Prussing offered the following:
WHEREAS, The Executive Committees of the
Citizens Union of North Chicago has been informed
of the existence of a body of stagnant water extending from Oak street to North avenue, originally
part of Lake Michigan, shat off and separated from
said lake by the Lake-Shore drive; and
WHEREAS, It is charged that said body of water
is degenerating into a slough, filled with decaying
vegetable matter, swamp vegetation, and bullfrogs, breeding missmas, fevers, and mosquitoes;
and

and
WIEREAS, A condition of things as charged
would be of the gravest import to the residents of
North Chicago, and the sanitary condition of the
entire city would thereby be affected, it is hereby
Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed
by the Chair to investigate and report the facts in
regard hereto, to confer with the Board of Lincoin
Park Commissioners, the health officers of the city,
and any other persons or bodies, public or private,
by them deemed advisable, with a view to the early
and effectual abatement of the missance set forth,
should any such be found to exist.

The resolutions were adorted.

by them deemed advisories, with a view the early and effectual abatement of the misance set forth, should any such be found to exist.

The resolutions were adopted.

FULLERTON AVENUE.

The matter of the proposed erection of a pumping-engine in the lake at Fullerton avenue, for the puipose of pumping out the filth from the North against through the Fullerton-avenue conduit, was next taken up.

Mr. Chase explained that the proposed works were to be erected 950 feet out in the lake, and outside the jurisdiction of the Park Commissioners. The discharge would be in a direct line with the crib, and would poison the drinking water. He moved the appointment of a committee of five to wait upon the Board of Health, and, if necessary, the Council, and ask that the action of the engines be reversed, and that, instead of discharging the foul water into the lake, they be used to pump clean water into the North Branch. By this means the drainage would be through the Illinois & Michigan Canal. He was aware that this would bring up the old matter of the Ogden Ditch.

Mr. Prussing said that he had gathered some information in regard to the matter. The engines were not to be at the lake end of the conduit, but at the riverend. Mr. Chesbrough informed him that the action could be reversed when desired, and in accordance with the stage of water in the lake. The pumps would be able to discharge 72,000,000 gallons of water, about equal to the entire contents of the North Branch, in twenty-four hours.

The motion was amended so as to read:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to appear before the Department of Public Works

The motion was amended so as to read:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to appear before the Department of Public Works to remonstrate against the pumping of the water from the North Branch into the lake through the Fullerton-avenue conduit.

In this shape it was adopted, and the Chair said that, as the appointment of the various committees would require some deliberation, be would notify the gentlemen selected by mail.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOURNALISTIIC. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 11.—An atternoon paper

says: "Articles of agreement for the consol idation of the Detroit Tribune and Daily Pos have been signed by the Presidents of the re-spective companies. The *Tribune* Building is to be the office of the new paper, and it is to appear within the next ten days.

cards.

LOWENSTEIN—LIST—On June 10, Mr. Alfred
Lowenstein, of Philadelphia, and Miss Rebecci
List, of Chicago.

23 Ebiladelphia, Steubenville, O., and Kansas
City papers picase copy.

BIGELOW—Of appoplexy, yesterday, at 12 m., Henry E. Bigelow (late Secretary of the Joliet Iron and Steel Company), aged 33 years. Funeral from the residence of his father, L. H. Bigelow, 463 West Congress-st., Wednesday morn-ing at 10:30 o'clock. WILD—At the residence of her son-in-law, Shepherd Johnston, No. 63 Warren-av., on Monday, June 11, Mary Ann Wild, born in Sheffield, England, aged 84 years and 2 months.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 8:30 a. m.

[27] Newark, N. J., papers will please copy.

Lingle—At Wildwood, in the Township of Hyde Park, June 11, after a short filness, David Lingle, aged 53 years, late of Rock Island.

22 Harrisburg, Pa., and Rock Island papers please copy.

ROBERTS—June 10, at 1 o'clock p. m., at No. 675 West Monroe-st., Jennie, youngest and motherless daughter of C. A. Roberts, aged 4 years, 8 months, and 24 days.

The remains to be taken to Fox Lake, Wis. The remains to be taken to Fox Lage, 11.

HEIGHT—June 11, at 10:30 p. m., Robert, youngest son of A. B. and M. A. Height, aged 1 year 9 months and 21 days.

Our darling has gone to rest.

BUSINESS CARDS. **Union Galvanizing Works** YOU'M VIHOL MANUFACTURER OF GALVANIZED

SHEET IRON. All kinds of Iron Work Galvanized.

OFFICE AND WORKS—61 to 67 Michigan-st. (bet. Wells and Franklin), Chicago, Ill.

CLOTHES-CLEANING. Your Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REP AIRED, at triding expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK de Mel. AIN. 90 Dearborn and 201 West Mindson. Sixths-set., St. Louis. Mo. N. B.—Ladier Dromes, Saques, Shawis, etc., dyed and cleaned.

OIL-TANKS. OIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CANS,

I AND WAS LAKE STREET.

WHICH PROPERTY AND THE CANAGED. AUCTION SALES.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st. Wednesday, June 13, at 9:30 a.m.,

ANOTHER LARGE STOCK OF NEW FURNITURE;

Parior Pursiture, Chamber Furniture, Library, Hall, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Office Furniture, Brussels, Ingrain, and Velvet Carpets, and a large lot of Second-hand Furniture, etc.

We shall also sell a large lot of Dry Goods, Notions, etc., in lots to suit the trade and consumer.

Sale will commence at 9:30 sharp. By ROSENFELD & MUNZER, REGULAR TRADE SALE,
THIS MORNING, 10 o'clock, sharp.
Catalogues can be had in salesroom.
ROSENFELD & MUNZER. Auctioneers.

By HIRAM BRUSH.

ART SALE H3 AND H5 STATE STREET.

By RADDIN & CLAPP, netioneers, 83 and 85 Wabash-av., Chicago. 1,500 cases and estoons of essonable and first-class BOOTS AND SHOES
Will be offered at public auction on Tuesday next. June 12, at our salestrooms, 83 and 85 Wabsh-av., Chicago, This sale will comprise a general amortment of goods adapted to retail trade, and not up in quantities and will consult borth jobbers and retailers. As every lot will be to the advantage of all wishing a stock of boats and shoes to be present.

Authorized.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

B.T.BABBITT, New York City.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

eew York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacture, hose immens establishment is by fat the largest of in that in the United States. The renown of Mr. M. Butter arious productions has for many years been wisely the eminated, but this latest success is the appropriate your to the numerous victories in the appropriate

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union - expressed to all parts. 1 b and operated 25, 40, 60c per b. Addess orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago. AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

IMPORTANT ART SALE. VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS

AT AUCTION. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. will sell at their salesrooms, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.. on Tuesday. Wednesday, and Ihursday, June 12, 13, and 14, 1877, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m., and 2:30 p. m., a large and very valuable col-lection of

MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,

by celebrated American and Foreign Artists.

This collection is to be sold under orders from the BROOKLYN ART GALLERY, absolute, positive, and without reserve, as the collection must be disposed of. It will therefore be a great opportunity for parties in want of choice works of art to attend the sale. Assignee's Sale.

At 159 State-st. WATCHES. JEWELRY, and PLATED-WARE. HIS MORNING at 10 o'clock, Aft at 2:30, and Evening at 7:30.

All Goods Guaranteed as Represented, or Money Refunded. ELISON, POMEROY & Co., Auctioneers. Regular Friday Sale, FRIDAY, June 15, at 9:30 o'clock.

Only Furniture Sale this Week. New and Used Parlor and Chamber Sets.
A full line Carpets, Lounges, Desks, Easy
Chairs, Retrigerators, Cook Stoves, General
Household Goods, General Merchandiss.
Parlor Suits and Chamber Sets at Private
Sale during the week.
**ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS, Tuesday, June 12, 9:30 a. m. We have several important seasonable pecialties to close at this sale.

CARPETS, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M. GEO. P. GORE & CO., AUCU'R. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash avenue. On TUESDAY, June 12, at 11 o'clock, we shall sell another lot of fine All-Leather Top Carriages Phaetons, and Open and Top Buggiea and Harness, without reserve.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

In accordance with instructions from Manufacturers we shall close out at Auc-tion, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, an Extra Large and Fine Line of SPRING AND SUMMER

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-sv. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS

AUCTION SALE DESIRABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 12, at 2:30 e'clock, at our auction rooms, 118 and 1:20 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionems. Butters' Wednesday Trade Sale, June 13, at 9:30 O'Clock A. M. WHITE & YELLOW WARE, ASSORTED GLASSWARE, 100 Pcs. Oil-Cloth & Carpeting, White Lead, Teas. Greceries. &c. at their salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auction Butters' Thursday Trade Sale.

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT 9% O'CLOCK A. M.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE at 11 O'Clock a. m..

SEASONABLE CLOTHING, 1.000 SUITS COATS PANTR, AND VESTS.
1.000 COATS AND VESTS.
200 COATS AND VESTS.
201 COATS AND VESTS.
201 COATS AND VESTS.
201 COATS, CASSINERS, and JEANS.
201 CASSINERS, and JEANS.
201 CASSINERS, and JEANS.
202 CASSINERS, and JEANS.
203 COATS AND VESTS OF COATS AND VESTS OF CASSINERS.
AT OUT SAISSTOOM, 118 AND UN MARCH - 27.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Anchores.

VOLUME X DRESS

WILL OFFER TH

Pcs. Black and DRESS SI

A GREAT SACE 150 pcs Givernauds
Black Gros-Grain
24 inches wide, at
lar price \$1.00.

100 pes Givernauds Black 2 H Quality, \$1.40, others ask \$1 150 pes Givernauds Black 2 F Quality ish, at \$1.50, torms

100 pes Givernands
Colored Gros-Grein
Blue, Ink Blue, a
Green, at \$1.45, oth

Samples Sent Free en TIFFAN Refrigerator C

And all kinds of Perishable Good Winter, 74 Washington-st., Chi Send for Circular of Trial Trip ARTISTIC TAILOR

re selling CHOICE

ranted in every particular. Lower than for the past fifteen years.

EDWAR BRAZILLIAN BRILL

Polishing Substan be compared to

Fineness, Brillian Permanence of I BRAZILIAN BRILL PIANOS.

Upright Pianos Low Prices! Reed's

Chicago.

AND 7 1-2 PER.

We are now prepared to sake tonas of business property in sums of \$10,000 as 7 per cent. We can make 10 onas on 7 per cent. We can make 10 onas on 7 per cent. We oan make 10 onas on 7 per cent. We oan make 10 onas on 7 per cent. We oan make 10 onas on 7 per cent. On the per cent. On the per cent. On the per cent. On the per cent.

GRATES AND MANTE GRATES Plais, Gold strimmed, Salaria A

Regant WREATHS and BOUQUETS to the and Bonnets at Lime, PONCELETS, It es from Paris in Flowers and Feathers, a potween Eignteenth and Texniteth-the bridge Flowers and Flowers for Parties a t TIN We have line

BEEF, POULTRY, EGGS, BUT

Woolens made in the mo nigh, artistic manner," f nen, at the LOWEST Pri ble consistent with a strictly CLASS ARTICLE, that

NO

Chickerin

Time Payment Temple of Musi 92 Van Buren Str

FINANCIAL. MORTGAGE LO Hodge and Grounds at Highland ! WALTER H. MAT Room , No. 40 D

BANKING HOUSE OF LAZARUS STL Chamber of Commerce, Chica to money to lean on Real Estate, Production, City and County Orders, and Mercal and is selling Exchange on all countries.

PARIS PLOWERS. PARIS FLOWE

MISCELLANEOUS. WEDDING for Tin I ders on she